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ATHER — PARIS: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 10-22 day, chance of showers. LONDON: Thursday, sun- 13-24 (55-77). Friday, similar. CHANNEL: Cloudy, ursday, sunny. Temp. 11-27 (52-81). NEW YORK: unny. Temp. 22-31 (73-88).

DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.450 Din	Israel	I.S2.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	22 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Riyals
Denmark	3.25 D.Kr.	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	LL2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.30 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din
France	2.0 F.	Macao	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	27 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

30,029 *R PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1979 Established 1887

Executions Continue

urd Rebels Attack an Army Garrison

From Agency Dispatches

NSHAHR, Iran, Aug. 29 - Kurdish rebels pounded de army garrison of Jaldi- les north of this Iraqi fron- n today as the outlawed Democratic Party rejected peace agreement with the ent.

urds, entrenched in the vil- Jaldian, Tovan and Kotij ling the garrison, poured and machinegun fire into No casualties could be ed.

troops and revolutionary irtually besieged inside the rned the fire but appeared s a mixed Kurdish militia e KDP took cover inside homes in hamlets.

aldian garrison was rela- tiet during the past two violence from Paveh on west border with Iraq.

ash at Jaldian erupted last pparently as government damned a crackdown on rebel elements in this ex- hid border region skirting tational highway to Iraq.

rmy in a communique d to bomb homes shield- nsurgents, saying govern- es were unable to hit back y at their attackers.

-speaking West Azerbai- ince in the north began asoline rationing in appar- aration for an expected h government forces.

ops had no bottled soft drinks but sold openly vodka brewed from indigenous resins. Cooking oil and some foodstuffs were in short supply too, the result of repeated road blockades by rival groups.

In Mahabad, the KDP officials warned any attempt by the army to enter the rebel-held city would cause "rivers of blood." The government, however, stood firm on its intention to carry out what was said to have been an agreement reached earlier yesterday in Tehran.

In Tehran, Hashem Sabaghian, the interior minister, said that talks with the Kurdish delegation from the western town of Mahabad, now under rebel control, had produced agreement that the army will enter Mahabad when the government deems it necessary and that "the decision is entirely up to the government." He claimed over state radio that the Kurds "agreed that the army has to enter Mahabad and take hold of the city's security."

However, a Kurdish party official reached by telephone in Mahabad disputed Mr. Sabaghian's claim. "I am certain the good-will delegation has not agreed to the army entering Mahabad. Not one person in Mahabad is willing to agree to the army entering the city," he said, adding that state ra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signs cast on arm of Cpl. Donald Williams yesterday on visit to military hospital. Cpl. Williams was one of soldiers injured in blast Monday in Ulster.

Associated Press

Mrs. Thatcher donned an army camouflage combat jacket yesterday during her surprise visit to Northern Ireland. She walked through the center of Belfast and then had lunch with officials.

Irish Police Believe They Know Killers

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 29 — Irish police believe that they know who assassinated Earl Mountbatten of Burma on Monday, Deputy Prime Minister George Colley said tonight in Dublin.

Mr. Colley, who is standing in for Prime Minister Jack Lynch until he returns tomorrow night from a vacation in Portugal, said that he had "reasonably accurate information" that the killers were still in Ireland. He added that he did not anticipate people being charged with the crime immediately.

"I don't wish to exaggerate this," the minister added, but he refused to eliminate the possibility that the suspects might already be under arrest.

In Crossmaglen, Northern Ireland, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, clad in combat jacket and beret, made a morale-boosting trip to the army fortress in this border village today.

Crossmaglen is a stronghold of Irish republicanism.

Mrs. Thatcher, on a sudden one-day trip to Northern Ireland, had earlier been besieged by largely sympathetic crowds as she walked about Belfast. She visited soldiers wounded in Monday's attack by the Irish Republican Army at Warrenpoint, Northern Ireland, in which 18 soldiers and an Englishman on holiday were killed.

"We really must find a way to get on top of terrorism," Mrs. Thatcher said. "The people here are as determined as I am to do just that." She added, "If we don't defeat the terrorists, then democracy is dead."

Earlier, the Irish government offered a reward of more than $200,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who killed Lord Mountbatten and three members of the party aboard his fishing boat in Donegal Bay. The reward appeared to be part of an attempt by the Irish to persuade Britain and the world that they were as revolted as anyone else by the murders.

Mr. Colley said that the offer was "an indication of our concern at what has happened and our shock."

The IRA has claimed responsibility for the attack on Lord Mountbatten.

It was also announced today in Dublin that, because of the two attacks Monday, Pope John Paul II had decided not to travel to Northern Ireland but will carry out his original plan to visit the Irish Republic Sept. 29 to Oct 1.

Mr. Colley said that it would be necessary to "have another look at the security situation" within the republic in connection with the papal visit. It might be decided, he indicated, to eliminate all motor-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Pope Cancels Ulster Visit, Cites Killings

ROME, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The Vatican announced today that Pope John Paul II had canceled plans for a visit to Northern Ireland because of the recent Irish violence, but confirmed that he would tour the Irish Republic from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1.

Last month, the Vatican said that there were no plans for the pope to visit Ulster during his Irish tour. A spokesman for the Vatican's Commission on Social Communications said today that the pope, following many requests from Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland, later decided "in principle" to make a visit to Armagh, north of the frontier. County Armagh is the see of the primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich.

However, because of the Irish Republican Army attacks on both sides of the frontier this week that killed Earl Mountbatten of Burma and 22 others, a stop in Northern Ireland has been ruled out, the spokesman said.

"With deep regret, due to the dreadful murders of recent days, it has been decided not to include a venue in Northern Ireland in the papal itinerary," the Vatican announced. Under the revised schedule, the pope will get no closer to the Ulster frontier than the town of Drogheda, about 25 miles away.

Killings Decried

Yesterday, in a message to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, the pope condemned the bombing that killed Lord Mountbatten and three others as an "insult to human dignity" and decried the attacks in which 18 British soldiers and a civilian died.

Cardinal O'Fiaich and a group of Irish bishops who are now in Rome discussed the program of the papal visit with the pope's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and other Vatican officials during the last few days. The representatives of the Irish hierarchy are to meet with the pope before returning home.

The Vatican spokesman said that the pontiff would visit Dublin, Drogheda, Galway, Knock, Maynooth and Limerick before proceeding to the United States from Shannon Airport.

lunov Says He Defected of 'Artistic' Concerns

y Betsy Kenedy

ORK, Aug. 29 (AP) — Ballet star Alexander making his first appear- blic since defecting to the ates a week ago, said to- cted "solely for artistic

e life of every artist, a comes when he has to de- he either stops to achieve, ceed on in quest of artistic ent," the dancer said at a erence.

wife, ballerina Ludmila who returned to the Soviet ter a three-day stalemate dy International Airport ther she was being forced ne, Mr. Godunov said, "I everything is going to be hope so."

very happy to be here," he nglish. The rest of his re- re translated by an inter-

to stress my gratitude to Ambassador [Donald] [chief U.S. negotiator at t] and to the government nited States for their efforts," the dancer said. g blue jeans and an open Godunov said he decided sylum on the spur of the last Wednesday because, moment of defection, I self in a situation that I lo otherwise."

d he had been out of the upe's hotel for so long ad missed curfew. In re- the hotel, he would have nce to defect later because ficials would have kept r close watch.

hile, William Como, edi- ef of Dance magazine and end of Mr. Godunov, told ago Tribune that the -Vlasova marriage was less for convenience." ed couples got bigger

AP

Alexander Godunov

apartments," Mr. Como said in an interview.

[Soviet authorities have asked to meet Mr. Godunov, the State Department said today, according to Reuters. The department said that its policy was to encourage defectors to have such meetings, "however, we will not force Mr. Godunov to grant such a meeting if he does not wish to do so."]

Paper Accuses 'Provocateurs'

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP) — U.S. "provocateurs" baited Mr. Godunov with promises of "mountains of gold and a sea of whiskey" and then started "dirty, slanderous rumors" to make him leave his wife, the weekly Literary Gazette said today.

It said the "huge success" that the 150-member Bolshoi troupe scored at the start of its New York engagement on Aug. 1 forced U.S. "provocateurs . . . in desperation to undertake an impudent political sabotage." They focused their efforts on Mr. Godunov, it said.

Meeting Begins Of Nonaligned Nations In Cuba

HAVANA, Aug. 29 (AP) — The first conference in Latin America of the nonaligned movement opened here yesterday.

The two weeks of talks by delegates and observers from more than 100 countries are being held in a new white stucco and glass convention center.

The Cuban government spent more than two years preparing for the conference, which will culminate next week with a five-day summit meeting after talks at the ambassadorial and foreign minister level this week.

The ambassadors are now trying to settle the agenda and generally smooth the way for the session by the foreign ministers tomorrow. The full summit conference starts Monday. Yugoslav President Tito was due to arrive today and hold preliminary talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Clash in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Eleven soldiers and 10 Moslem rebels were killed and six soldiers were wounded in a clash in a remote district in the southern Philippines, military sources said today.

In Probe of Cocaine Allegations

FBI Queries Jordan Companions

By Edward T. Pound

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The FBI is interviewing several persons who accompanied Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, to the New York discotheque Studio 54 in June, 1978, Justice Department sources said yesterday. Mr. Jordan has been accused by an owner of the discotheque of using cocaine during a visit there, an allegation that he denies.

The FBI received a sworn deposition yesterday from Barry Landau, a New York public relations man, who alleges that Mr. Jordan asked him where cocaine could be obtained during a visit to the discotheque.

Copies of the 34-page deposition were turned over to the FBI by lawyers for the owners of the discotheque. The lawyers took the deposition Monday to support the allegation of Steve Rubell, one of the owners, who said he had observed Mr. Jordan inhaling cocaine in the discotheque.

The FBI, which has been investigating the matter since Thursday, is expected to question Mr. Landau, who describes himself as a "close friend" of Mr. Rubell.

Mr. Landau made his allegations against Mr. Jordan available to The New York Times in an interview on Sunday. At the time, he had not made the statement under oath to investigators, and The Times could find no supporting evidence for his account.

The White House said yesterday that Mr. Jordan did not know Mr. Landau.

Several persons who have had dealings with Mr. Landau generally questioned his credibility when they learned of his allegation against Mr. Jordan.

David Kennerly, the official White House photographer in the Ford administration, said that while he was in the White House, Mr. Landau had misrepresented himself several times, claiming to work for celebrities who later denied any association with him.

Sources at Time magazine said that Mr. Landau last year requested copies of a photograph of Lucille Ball, asserting that he represented the actress. Mr. Landau was given prints made at a cost of more than $200, the sources said, but never paid for them, and the magazine was told by Miss Ball's manager that Mr. Landau did not represent her.

FBI Gets List

Several attempts were made yesterday to reach Mr. Landau for his reaction to these comments, but were unsuccessful.

According to the White House, a

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

20 Tons of Vital Supplies

Emergency Aid Plane Sent to Cambodia

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 — A plane carrying 20 tons of emergency aid from Geneva left for Phnom Penh today after a brief stopover in Bangkok, a spokesman for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in Bangkok said.

It was the second such flight sponsored jointly by Unicef and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the spokesman said.

The plane carried 7.5 tons of medical supplies, 2 tons of sugar, 10.2 tons of powdered milk and 600 kilograms of sanitary and anti-pest material, the spokesman said. He added that the emergency aid will be distributed to the Cambodian civilian population, particularly women and children.

A third planeload of emergency aid is expected to leave Geneva for Phnom Penh in the first week of September, the spokesman said.

Despite the airlift, diplomats in Bangkok report that no active negotiations appear to be under way to alleviate Cambodia's famine.

Joint Negotiations

Unicef and the Red Cross have negotiated jointly with Vietnam and the Cambodian regime of President Heng Samrin for several months to initiate assistance. Heng Samrin is by impartial accounts fully dependent on Vietnam, whose army put him in power last January.

Officials of the two relief groups spent a week in Phnom Penh earlier this month, when they flew in with 4.5 tons of medical supplies. No agreement was reached in preliminary discussions on an aid program, whose needs are considered to be limitless and whose cost has been roughly estimated at $100 million for six months.

An international official who is participating in the negotiations said that there is no basic commodity that is not urgently needed. He added that aid is limited only by the availability of relief funds, of Cambodian distribution services and political goodwill.

No firm pledges of funds have been received for the joint program or the request for vast quantities of food aid that the Heng Samrin government submitted to the representative of the UN world food program in Hanoi. That request included 108,000 tons of rice, 15,000 tons of sugar and 8,000 tons of cooking oil.

Diplomats, while taking seriously the Unicef-Red Cross initiative, are discouraged by the general inaction of potential donors and such international figures as Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations on a massive relief program for all Cambodians, whether child or adult or under the control of Pol Pot or Heng Samrin.

When war broke out in Cambodia in 1970, the population was nearly 8 million. How many have survived the war, the radical revolution of Pol Pot and the present war cannot be estimated.

A relief official recently in Phnom Penh reported widespread hunger and diseases connected with the destruction of the country's food and sanitary systems.

He described a visit to the Phnom Penh orphanage, which presumably receives whatever consideration the authorities can lavish on an institution.

The official found about 500 children housed in a former Roman Catholic school, which lacks even minimal equipment. Administrators told him that they were receiving a total of one to two kilograms of meat (2.2 to 4.4 pounds) a day for all the children. They said they had been allocated a ration of 230 grams of rice per child per day but were receiving only 140 grams, or less than five ounces.

He said that about 100 of the children were in the sick ward suffering from hunger-related illnesses. And he said that only 20 children were under five years of age. This would lend credence to refugee accounts that few children were born during the four years of the Pol Pot regime and many of those died in infancy.

The official also said that there is a desperate lack of the basic distribution services. Cambodia has no trucks to speak of, he said, nor much river transport.

Connally Backs Talks With PLO

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29 (UPI) — John Connally, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, said yesterday that the United States should be talking to the Palestine Liberation Organization through other governments or through U.S. ambassadors in efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

"We just have to know what they're thinking and to do that, we have to talk to them or somebody else has to talk to them. That's not necessarily negotiating with them," said the former Texas governor, who was in Iowa for campaign appearances.

Andrew Young resigned this month as ambassador to the United Nations following disclosures he had met privately with a PLO representative, contrary to U.S. policy.

Hanoi Disputes Mondale On Cambodia Withdrawal

PEKING, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Vietnam today rejected Vice President Mondale's warning that normal relations with the United States are not possible unless Vietnam pulls its troops out of Cambodia.

"The revolution in Cambodia is irreversible," said Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Ding Nho Liem. He said that the government set up there after Vietnamese troops occupied Cambodia in January is the only legal government in the country.

Mr. Mondale, on an official visit to China, commented on the U.S. government's attitude toward Vietnam at a news conference yesterday.

Mr. Liem, chief of the Vietnamese delegation, met reporters after the 11th session of China-Vietnam peace talks ended in continued deadlock.

At the talks, Chinese Foreign Minister Han Nianlong also demanded Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia as a condition for a normal relationship with China. The two countries fought an undeclared war for a month in January and February.

"The Peking rulers are in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the Vietnamese people," Mr. Liem said. "If the present rulers of the United States recognize the strength of the revolution in Southeast Asia, they should draw a lesson from the defeat of [Henry] Kissinger." Mr. Kissinger was the U.S. secretary of state in the later years of the Vietnam War.

Mondale Cheered

Meanwhile, in Xian, thousands turned out today to greet Mr. Mondale and his motorcade in the first visit of an American official to the ancient capital in central China. Mr. Mondale arrived in Xian after ending a series of political conferences in Peking and visiting tourist sites.

Residents of Xian lined the road 10 deep, smiling, waving and clapping as his motorcade made a 30-minute drive from the airport to the guest house where he is staying.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale received a warm sendoff from Peking by Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Mondale said Mr. Deng told him that he considered the Peking talks highly successful.

Before leaving Peking, Mr. Mondale viewed an exhibition of Chinese artifacts dating back 2,200 years in the Forbidden City and climbed a portion of the Great Wall.

United Press International

EVOLENT EYE — With winds near its center swirling at 140 miles an hour, Hurri- David, thought to be the most powerful storm of the century, swept over the islands of nique and Dominica in the Caribbean yesterday, tearing up trees and ripping off roofs. sualties were immediately reported. This specially enhanced U.S. satellite photo shows torm's intense portions as white. The eye is the dark patch. Story: Page 2.

Technological Revolution Seen

Physicists Find 'Missing Link' Particle

From Agency Dispatches

BATAVIA, Ill., Aug. 29 — Scientists using super atom smashers said yesterday that they have discovered a particle that may be the missing link in Einstein's theory of the universe and that could open a new technological revolution.

The new particle — called a gluon — was identified through research in Hamburg and announced at a conference of physicists at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Batavia, a Chicago suburb.

Research indicates the gluon is the particle that binds quarks together to form protons, said physicist Thomas Nash. If that proves to be true, he said, it would be a major step in unifying the four basic forces of nature — weak and strong nuclear forces, electromagnetic force and gravitational force.

Protons, neutrons and other elementary particles of a class called hadrons are thought to be made up of even smaller bits of matter called quarks, which have never been seen alone. The "gluon" is the whimsical name scientists gave to the particle thought to hold quarks together — the "glue" between them.

Particles carrying the weak nuclear force and the electromagnetic force already have been found. The gluon appears to be the carrier of the strong nuclear force, leaving only the particle associated with gravitational force to be discovered.

"Albert Einstein spent the last 10 years of his life trying to develop a unified theory of the four forces and he didn't make it," Mr. Nash said. "Now it looks like [the research that identified the gluon] holds the most promise."

High-Energy Device

The experiments that uncovered the gluon were conducted this summer by more than 300 physicists from West Germany, Japan, the United States, Britain, Norway, France, Israel and China. They were working at a new nuclear accelerator in Hamburg.

The accelerator, known by its German acronym petra, made it possible to find the new particle because it smashes electrons and positrons together at three times the energy of any earlier machine. A positron is identical to an electron except that it has an opposite electric charge.

Colliding the two particles produces sprays of other particles that scientists can analyze to identify their origin. At very high energies, such as in petra, one of the sprays can be traced to an invisible particle believed to be the gluon, which physicists had predicted would be emitted by an electron-positron collision of sufficient force.

Identification of the four forces and the particles that carry them would lead to a new understanding of the way matter is composed, Mr. Nash said. He compared the line of research to the development of quantum mechanics, which resulted in a technological boom during and after World War II, including nuclear energy, transistors and solid state physics.

Author Arrested

Soviet Crackdown Feared On Small Jewish Journal

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 — Soviet authorities have arrested a 43-year-old author of popularized science books and articles for trading in stolen icons in what friends and relatives of the man said yesterday is a pretext for a crackdown on an underground Jewish journal published here.

Igor Guberman, who had applied to emigrate to Israel late last year, was arrested after he had twice refused to inform for Soviet secret police about the journal, according to Viktor Brailovsky, also one of the editors of the journal, called Jews in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Brailovsky has been refused permission to emigrate.

Mr. Brailovsky said that the charges against Mr. Guberman, under article 208 of the Soviet criminal code, follow a four-year police investigation of the journal and represent a new twist in the authorities' efforts to suppress it.

Referring to last summer's trials of prominent dissidents and Jewish activists here, Mr. Brailovsky commented: "Now, after the experience of last year, they don't want to have a purely political trial. But their aims are the same — to stop any independent thought, to stop all kinds of manifestations of Jewish culture. So they are continuing under the guise of criminal prosecutions."

First Arrest

While Mr. Brailovsky and others have been interrogated and their apartments searched periodically since 1975, when the authorities first showed interest in the journal, Mr. Guberman is the first person linked to the publication to be arrested.

An author of books for young people popularizing such subjects as bionics, psychology, and cybernetics, Mr. Guberman was first questioned about his friendship with several editors of Jews in the U.S.S.R. in 1975. Soon after he applied to emigrate last December, he was twice asked to collaborate with the Soviet police.

When he refused, according to Mr. Brailovsky, the authorities pointed out that his hobby of collecting icons might make him vulnerable to criminal prosecution. Mr. Guberman's wife, Tatyana, said yesterday that she was told by Soviet authorities late last week that her husband had been charged with trading in icons stolen from a rural church near Moscow.

The authorities added, however, that the charges may be changed. The maximum penalty under section 208 of the criminal code is seven years' imprisonment plus five years of internal exile.

Fits Pattern

"We are absolutely certain this is a pretext," Mr. Brailovsky said. He said the arrest fits in with a pattern of increased pressure on the journal during the last nine months. "A new direction in the investigation began late last year," he said. "The KGB tried to recruit informers from people close to the editors."

The authorities have previously suggested that the underground journal contains anti-Soviet material, although they have never brought a case on such charges against any of the principals involved. Mr. Brailovsky insisted that "during its entire history the journal had nothing to do with political subjects."

Jews in the U.S.S.R. was founded in 1973 by Alexander Voronel, a professor who has since emigrated. Twenty issues have been circulated, each consisting of 200 to 300 typewritten pages of articles, translations, and fiction dealing with Jewish philosophy, religion, history and culture.

© Los Angeles Times

Mauritania Gets French Support On Sovereignty

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI) — France sought today to exert its influence on the tangled politics surrounding the Western Sahara guerrilla war, saying that other nations should respect Mauritania's borders following its withdrawal from the fighting.

The French government communique appeared to be aimed at Morocco, which has declared the annexation of the portion of the Western Sahara no longer claimed by Mauritania.

In a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting, the government said that Mauritania's Aug. 5 peace agreement with Polisario Front guerrillas creates a new situation in northwest Africa that calls for the "independence and sovereignty of Mauritania to be recognized and respected by the international community."

The Moroccans have promised withdrawal of 8,000 troops stationed in Mauritania. But King Hassan II recently said he feels a responsibility to assist in the event of any governmental collapse that could increase support for the Polisario there.

The French statement said that, with Mauritania now declaring itself neutral in the Western Sahara situation, it is willing to help "in the necessary work of reconstruction and development" in Mauritania, whose copper exports have been shattered by the war.

United Press International

Chicago novelist Bill Granger with his thriller novel about an IRA plot to blow up the yacht of a British lord at sea.

Killing of Mountbatten by IRA Mirrors Chicago Novelist's Plot

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Novelist Bill Granger's first thriller concerns an Irish Republican Army plot to blow up the yacht of a British lord and cousin of the queen while he is sailing in the Irish Sea.

"The November Man" was published as a paperback less than three weeks before IRA terrorists set off a bomb Monday in the 29-foot boat of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, off the northwest coast of Ireland, killing him and three others.

"I would hope not . . . I would think not . . . " said Mr. Granger, 38, when asked if he saw any connection between his plot and the bombing. "It's weird it happened, it's eerie. I was trying to proceed from what I saw and knew of the IRA. It seemed logical to me that it would be the next thing they'd do. When you try to figure out terrorists, you do an interior logic."

In 1971, Mr. Granger, then a Chicago reporter, visited Ireland on vacation and stayed to cover the IRA and the British internment of suspects in Belfast for Newsday and a national syndicate. He returned in 1974 for another visit.

He said those trips left him fond of the Irish, but with no sympathy for either the IRA or British policy toward Ireland.

"The November Man" was sold recently to a British publisher, New English Library, which asked him to change some characteristics and background of his fictional IRA target, "Lord Slough," a cousin of the queen who loves Ireland and its people and spends a lot of his time there. The publisher thought the character sounded too much like Lord Mountbatten. "I really hadn't thought of him or modeled the character on him," Mr. Granger said.

There was one key difference between the fictional plot and what happened Monday: The novel's hero is an American agent who foils the plot at the last moment.

Police Believe They Know Who Killed Mountbatten

(Continued from Page 1)

cades that would expose the pontiff to crowds over extended distances. But he insisted that there was no need for new security laws.

"The fact is," the minister said, "that around the world today there are groups — well-armed, well-trained and determined — who have demonstrated their ability to penetrate what seemed to be highly effective security."

The mood in Dublin was bitter today as the Cabinet met to hear a preliminary report on the investigations into Monday's murders from Justice Minister Gerry Collins. Sources said that ministers particularly resented suggestions emanating from London that Mr. Lynch had demonstrated indifference by remaining on holiday despite the murders.

"Much of the comment made by the London newspapers has been totally misinformed and obviously written in ignorance," a senior official said. "The papers have chosen to ignore legislation introduced to curb terrorists by successive governments. This kind of response contributes absolutely nothing."

Relations Strained

Mr. Lynch is to stop in London tomorrow on his way home. He may meet Mrs. Thatcher then or when he comes here for Lord Mountbatten's funeral a week from today.

The deputy prime minister's statement about the alleged assassins of Lord Mountbatten caused some confusion in Dublin.

Officials had said earlier in the day that two men due to face explosives charges in a special anti-terrorist court tomorrow are being questioned about the bombing that killed Lord Mountbatten. They were identified as Thomas McMahon and Francis McGirl. They were arrested Monday before a bomb destroyed Lord Mountbatten's fishing boat.

Mr. Colley refused to comment on a suggestion that the persons the police think responsible for the blast were already under arrest and might be Mr. McMahon and Mr. McGirl.

The two men were charged later today with membership in the outlawed IRA.

In Brussels, Mayor Pierre Van Halteren denied today that his office had received a call from the IRA claiming responsibility for the bomb blast in the city center yesterday.

Police were still searching for clues today as to who set off the explosion, which injured 18 persons, including four members of a British military band.

Police sources said yesterday that a man who called the mayor's office told a secretary that the IRA had set the bomb. Mr. Van Halteren said today that the only call was to the British Embassy, and there was no mention of the IRA.

FBI Questions Companions of Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

list of persons known to have accompanied Mr. Jordan to Studio 54 on June 27, 1978, the only visit Mr. Jordan has said he recalls, was turned over Saturday to the FBI.

Sources familiar with the list said it included a Detroit businessman; a New York woman who worked for Mr. Jordan when President Carter was governor of Georgia; Timothy Kraft, a former White House aide who is now manager of the Carter-Mondale re-election committee; and Evan Dobelle, former chief of protocol at the State Department and now national chairman of the committee.

Mr. Kraft was interviewed Saturday by the FBI. He and Mr. Dobelle have said in interviews that they did not see Mr. Jordan use cocaine at the discotheque, although they acknowledged that they were not with him at all times.

Richard Manoogian, president of a Detroit industrial firm, would not discuss the evening at Studio 54, nor even confirm that he was there. Jan Tyler of New York, identified as a member of the Jordan party and as an employee of Mr. Jordan when he was an aide to then-Gov. Carter, could not be reached for comment.

According to sources who have reviewed Mr. Landau's deposition, he did not allege that he saw Mr. Jordan inhale cocaine. He did, however, assert that Mr. Jordan had asked him where cocaine could be obtained.

Mr. Jordan said in an interview with The Times on Friday that he had visited Studio 54 once, on June 27, 1978. "I did not attempt to buy or use cocaine — that is absolutely untrue," he said. "I remember going there, sort of as a spectator sport, and having a drink. I did not request the use of any drugs."

Mr. Landau told The Times that he and Mr. Jordan met by chance on the main floor of the discotheque on June 25, 26 or 27 in 1978. He said Mr. Jordan was accompanied by another man and "three or four ladies," and that Mr. Jordan was "happy to see a familiar face."

In his deposition, Mr. Landau said he and the Jordan party went down to the "basement," a secluded area of the discotheque where drugs allegedly are available. He said Mr. Jordan had asked him in the basement where he could get cocaine, and that he told Mr. Jordan he himself had no reason to obtain such drugs.

Third Man

According to sources who have reviewed Mr. Landau's deposition, he alleged that he introduced Mr. Jordan to Mr. Rubell while in the basement. He alleged that a third man, whom he identified as "Johnny C," walked up to Mr. Jordan and Mr. Rubell and that the three men then went away for a few minutes. Mr. Landau described Johnny C as a reputed drug dealer.

Mr. Landau's deposition was turned over to the FBI yesterday by Robert Kasanof, a New York lawyer who represents Mr. Rubell, and Mitchell Rogovin, a Washington lawyer who represents Ian Schrager, another owner of Studio 54.

Mr. Rubell and Mr. Schrager were indicted June 28 on federal charges of tax evasion, obstruction of justice and conspiracy after the discotheque was raided by federal agents on Dec. 14, 1978.

Mr. Rubell's allegation against Mr. Jordan was first laid before the Justice Department by the lawyers last week in an effort to have the criminal charges reduced.

Young Appeals To Israel, PLO To Cease Raids

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 29 (AP) — Andrew Young, presiding over a UN Security Council debate today on southern Lebanon, called on Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization to stop their raids on each other.

Mr. Young, the council president this month, made the appeal as U.S. ambassador to the UN, a post he has resigned because of the controversy over his unauthorized talk with a PLO representative. The Security Council meeting, requested by Lebanon to discuss the shaky cease-fire in southern Lebanon, was later adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Young said that "both sides should cooperate" with UN troops in southern Lebanon, that "Israel should end its policy of pre-emptive strikes on Lebanese soil [and] artillery attacks in support of Lebanese militia groups," and that "the Palestinian leadership . . . should stop attacks on the Lebanese militia groups . . . and on Israel."

Yehuda Blum, the Israeli ambassador to the UN, told the council that Israel has a right to hit PLO bases in southern Lebanon that are launching points for attacks on Israel and would continue to do so.

Tornadoes Kill 2 in U.S.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Tornadoes slashed through the Midwest Monday and yesterday, killing at least two persons and injuring 16 in Iowa.

Fire Bomb Hurled Over Berlin Wall

From Agency Dispatches

BERLIN, Aug. 29 — Three East German refugees Monday hurled a Molotov cocktail over the Berlin Wall from West Berlin, setting an East German border guard post on fire, police said yesterday.

The fire caused no injury and was quickly put out by East German soldiers, the spokesman said. Police later detained three suspects, who live in the West Berlin camp for East German refugees.

Spanish Protest Against Nuclear Plant Widens

VILLANUEVA DE LA SERENA, Spain, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Opposition to a U.S.-supplied nuclear plant in the Western province of Extremadura widened today as citizens marched through the streets and municipal leaders set a midnight deadline for the government to acknowledge their protests.

More than 80 mayors and councilors from municipalities across the province joined a two-day-old sit-in at the city hall in this small town, site of a projected nuclear plant supplied by the General Electric Corp.

The city officials pledged to step up the protest unless the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez contacts them by midnight. The officials said the measures would include mass resignations that could paralyze municipal life in Extremadura.

Citizens concerned about the possible environmental effects of the nuclear plant began backing the mayors' protests yesterday, marching through Villanueva to demand that a new site for the plant be found.

Ohira Announces Oct. 7 Elections

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Aug. 29 — Premier Masayoshi Ohira told the nation today that he planned to call elections for Oct. 7 to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ohira, 69, answering a question from reporters on a TV program, said that an extraordinary session of Parliament would be convened tomorrow and that the lower house would be dissolved Sept. 7 or Sept. 8 for the elections.

The premier, who took up his post nine months ago, said: "It is important to stabilize the political situation so that the government can overcome difficult domestic and foreign issues."

7 Shot in Crowd In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP) — A 21-year-old man allegedly shot seven persons after he "got scared" when a crowd tried to roll his car off a 12-year-old cyclist he had struck and dragged 60 feet with his auto.

Alonzo Davis of Hartford was charged with seven counts of first-degree assault and one count of first-degree reckless endangerment. The wounded were being treated in hospitals.

Bribes, Favors Said Accepted at All Levels

India Bureaucracy Thrives on Corrupti

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 — Like most democracies, India has suffered its share of questionable dealings by high-level politicians.

A cloud of suspicion hung over former Prime Minister Morarji Desai following allegations that his son, Kanti, was involved in numerous shady business dealings.

And, of course, the alleged misdeeds of Indira Gandhi are now the subject of special court proceedings.

But unlike Western democracies, where corruption tends to be concentrated toward the top of the hierarchy, in India it has infested not only politics but also virtually every level of society.

"Never since independence have principles been so compromised and the basic values of life treated with such contempt," President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy lamented recently in an address to the nation.

Whether it is processing a license application through some government department, checking on a bank loan, getting treatment at a state-run hospital, being admitted to college or simply buying a ticket on the state railroad, bribes or favors are accepted as the grease that makes the wheels of India's economic and social system work.

"Nothing moves until the wheel-greasing is done," said Dhirendra Sharma, a faculty member at Jawaharlal Nehru University here and editor of the magazine Philosophy and Social Action. "It has seeped into the socio-economic culture of the country to just about every level."

The most common form of corruption is the petty bribe, and nowhere is it more prevalent than in the lethargic bureaucracy.

Seats on long-distance trains are usually booked days in advance, but 10 to 15 rupees ($1.20 to $2) to the sales agent will invariably produce a ticket.

Clerks in government ministries, courts or hospitals often supplement their income with small bribes of $1 to $2 paid by those who want their cases handled first.

"In Europe, you tip for service; here, we bribe for it," said a civil servant. "It's the same philosophy, really."

Persons familiar with the country's major hospitals say that physicians often sell on the black market medicines provided by the government for free distribution to needy patients.

Parents trying to place their children in choice schools, from the elementary to graduate levels, often make "donations" ranging from $600 for the lower grades to more than $15,000 for places in medical school.

Some view the corruption as the product of a system where the supply of essential goods and services is woefully short of demand.

"It's a scarcity problem," explained Prof. Kuldeep Mathur of the Institution of Public Administration. "What we're seeing is a competition among the country's elite for its essential services. Bribes are basically speed money. They reflect the true market price of the product or service."

At the highest levels, it is widely accepted that politicians engage in corrupt activities, even to the extent of changing parties for money. But charges are rarely proved.

"Accusations are made and sometimes commissions of inquiry are set up, but it doesn't usually come to anything," said Sachchi Sahay, New Delhi editor of the nationally circulated paper The Statesman. "This has led to public cynicism about government sincerity in checking corruption . . ."

Some trace the problem back to the immediate post-independence period, when the country's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, accepted corruption as the price of efficiency.

"He knew that if everything went strictly according to the rules, then nothing would ever get done," a senior civil servant said. "He decided it was better to have efficiency and live with the corruption."

While it is impossibl mine just how much n for bribery and other c ings, estimates made by in a special report on early last year ran betw cent and 30 percent of t tional product, which w lion last year.

Few see any hope partly because the poli absent.

Former Industry George Fernandes recently, "Fifteen year could still discuss corr make that an issue. Toc cepted as a way of life."

© Los Angeles Tim

None Criticizes Duvalier

3 Parties Surface in Haiti; Role Unc

By Jo Thomas

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 29 (NYT) — No one seems to know what to make of it yet, but in this nation, where Jean-Claude Duvalier is president for life, three political parties have surfaced in the last two months.

Two of them, each unaware of the other's intent, announced with the same name on the same date, July 5. Both called themselves the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, although one subsequently changed its name to the Haitian Christian Democratic Party of June 27, the day it first published its manifesto. The third party, the Haitian National Christian Party, announced its formation this month.

None of the three is an opposition party, none has criticized President Duvalier, and none has yet talked of running candidates in any election. (Legislative elections are held in Haiti every six years; the most recent was last February.) But the political parties are the first since Mr. Duvalier's father, Francois, used the National United Party to get elected and then eliminated it 22 years ago.

The ground for these parties has been prepared by the increasingly free Haitian radio and press, which over the last four years have capitalized on the "liberalization" policy that was announced by the younger Duvalier at the time he took office and on factional splits within the presidential palace. Jean-Claude Duvalier became president in 1971 on the death of his father, who had ruled for 14 years. The new president was 19 years old.

Encouraged

Some here believe that party organizers have taken heart from President Carter's human rights policy, a visit here a year ago by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the belief that the killings, beatings, and jailings that Haiti has seen in the past would bring world censure and economic disaster.

The foundation for the parties was laid in June with the publication of a small book titled "In Defense of Political Parties in Haiti," written by Gregoire Eugene, 54, a professor of civil and constitutional law. The book pointed out that the Haitian Constitution permits political parties, which is something that most people did not know.

NYT

Jean-Claude Duvalier

Mr. Eugene said that he wrote his book to focus attention on problems that have paralyzed the economic development of Haiti and to provide some communication with "the power," which is what many call the Duvalier government. The book's initial printing of 1,000 sold out in a day. There was a second printing of 4,000 that circulated here and among Haitians living abroad.

"A short time after the book was published," Mr. Eugene public was ready to form party, but no one wan the risk of starting the fi eryone I saw in the 'When will we form a everyone was afraid."

Centrist Labe

Mr. Eugene founded Christian Democratic Pa 5. It is described as a centrist party like Chris cratic parties elsewhe world."

There was some confu Silvio Claude, who w and deported to Colomb tried to run for office i and his candidacy was d gal, came back to Haiti another arrest, got out announced that his party come the Haitian Christ cratic Party.

Mr. Eugene's party th its name to the Haitian Democratic Party of Jun in a month, Rene des R Protestant minister in St.-Louis-du-Nord, anno formation of the Haitia Christian Party. This gro er, may join forces Eugene's.

"Things haven't been since 1957," said an an not saying it's a new era on the threshold of one."

Chinese Sailors Stay Al On Visits to Canadian P

By Robert C. Miller

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia, Aug. 29 (UPI) — They come ashore quietly, always in groups and are never seen alone at this western Canadian grain port, which plays host to more seamen from the People's Republic of China than any other North American city.

"There has never been the slightest friction between the Chinese and either the authorities or we townspeople," said publisher Iris Christison. "They are models of decorum and a lot different from some of the sailors from other countries when they come ashore here. The local bars would go broke if they depended upon the PRC seamen's trade."

Robert Kitching, general manager of the port of Prince Rupert, said Chinese ships have been taking delivery of most of their Canadian wheat shipments here because Prince Rupert is the closest North American grain port to China.

"The Chinese figure they can get an extra round trip a year from each of their bulk carriers by using Prince Rupert because we are 400 miles closer to China than Vancouver and 1,000 miles closer by the Great Circle Route than any of the American ports on the Pacific," he said.

"Every increase in bunker fuel costs makes Prince Rupert more attractive to the Asia shipping lines," Mr. Kitching said. Compared with Vancouver, about 450 miles to the south, the annual accrued savings for the run between Asia and Prince Rupert is more than $250,000 a ship.

"And for countries like China which are short on dollars, $250,000 a year is a lot of money, particularly when multiplied by dozens or scores of merchant ships," he said.

Mr. Kitching said the Russians have also increased their grain shipments from Prince Rupert, but there have been no problems when the Soviet and Chinese ships are in port simultaneously.

"The crews make it a point to stay out of each other's way, and, of course, they never mingle. There seems to be some sort of an unwritten agreement that they keep a lot of distance between themselves when the crews are ashore at the same time."

As far as is known, sailor has set foot inside Rupert establishment, supermarket, drug sto But the townspeople ag Chinese are the world window shoppers.

"I tried to entice the museum," said Ron Den tor of the Museum of British Columbia. "Or sailors apparently was Kong as he spoke and English.

"I explained about t and how it was free and I thought they would e was all for it, and tried the others. . .They had cussion out front, and convinced the English the error of his ways, turned around and walke

Alderman Earl Mah, ily came from China, s tempts by members of t community to establish with the visitors have fail

"They might just as come from another pla Mr. Mah. "Most of us Chinese community are and when we attempt to them they indicate that understand Cantonese our Mandarin speakers them with friendly greet ignore them, too."

The Chinese sailors, gray or blue Mao jack ashore, always return to before sunset, Mr. Mah sa

Kurds Attack Iranian Post

(Continued from Page 1)

dio "is distorting reports of the negotiations."

The official Pars news agency, meanwhile, said two Kurds had been executed today by a firing squad in Zanjan, 120 miles east of Mahabad, after an Islamic revolutionary court found them guilty of being "corrupt on Earth and having entered into battle with God and his emissaries on Earth."

Yesterday, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued orders to crush the Kurdish rebellion and reports of executions mounted.

Kurdish sources said 57 Kurds were executed by firing squad in Saqqez yesterday in addition to the 51 announced throughout Kurdistan in the last two weeks.

Turkish Uproar Over Iran

ANKARA, Aug. 29 (AP) — Two members of Parliament from eastern provinces of Turkey today demanded a change in the government's Iranian policy to favor the insurgent Kurdish minority against what they called the "fascist regime" of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

China Reports Execution of 2

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (AP) — Firing squads executed two robbers at mass rallies in Shanghai, according to transcripts of Shanghai Radio broadcasts.

They said Chen Ruhai was convicted of committing five robberies and executed Aug. 4 when a district court rejected his appeal for leniency. They said bank robber Xu Xianglin was executed Aug. 7 after he was convicted of robbery and murder.

The transcripts gave few details of Chen's execution. But it said Xu, 23, was executed at a stadium before a crowd of more than 2,000 persons who included students, teachers and relatives of the two persons killed in the bank robbery in June.

Hurricane David Lashes Small Caribbean Islands

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 29 (AP) — The Hurricane designated David moved over the Caribbean today, lashing three small islands with heavy rains and winds of up to 140 miles an hour. The storm was headed toward Puerto Rico, 350 miles to the northwest.

The hurricane passed between Martinique and Dominica today after skirting east of Barbados, the U.S. National Weather Service said. It missed population centers and there were no reports of casualties, serious damage or unusual flooding.

U.S. Coast Guard officials here said they were worried about 10 people posted at a weather station on the tiny Venezuelan island of Aves, about 100 miles due west of Dominica and in the hurricane's path. "If it hit there, it could be trouble," a spokesman said.

Hurricane-force winds radiated 50 miles from the center of the storm, and gale winds of up to 74 miles an hour reached 150 miles from the hurricane, which was moving northwest at 14 miles an hour. The Coast Guard said the storm could approach the southeast coast of Puerto Rico late tomorrow.

Telephone communications to many islands in the Lesser Antilles were out today, including lines to Barbados, Martinique, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, officials of the Puerto Rico Telephone Company said.

If the hurricane, now 1,300 miles southeast of Miami, maintains course it will pass south of Puerto Rico and hit the Dominican Republic. However, hurricanes are known to shift direction erratically. An official at the National Hurricane Center in Miami said it was "too difficult to tell" where David will go.

London Times Losses Put at £17.3 Million

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Suspension of the Times newspaper group cost the Thomson Organization £17.3 million (about $38 million) during the first half of this year, according to a report released today.

But interim results from the oil-and-publishing conglomerate still showed an overall increase in profits. The six-month figures disclosed that pre-tax income was £2.5 million higher, at £63.2 million, on turnover of more than £297 million, than in the same period last year.

Israel Sentences Militant Rabbi

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (AP) — An Israeli military court yesterday sentenced Rabbi Meir Kahane to 12 months' imprisonment for illegally entering Hebron in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Kahane was ordered to report Sept. 20 to serve three months of the sentence, Israel radio reported, with the remaining nine months suspended. Kahane is the former leader of the militant Jewish Defense League which he founded in New York in 1968. The rabbi came to Israel from the United States in 1972.

Amtrak Mov To Eliminate Passenger Tr

WASHINGTON, Aug. — Amtrak's board of di day approved a new rou that would eliminate known passenger trains bine some others effective

The board voted to Amtrak's 27,000-mile rail system the National Limi New York to Kansas North Coast Hiawatha fro go to Seattle, the Lone S Chicago to Dallas-Hous Hilltopper from Washin Kentucky, the San Joaq Oakland to Bakersfield, the Floridian from Chicag ida.

The board also voted to two New York-to-Florid the Silver Meteor and the on. The two trains will o one between New York a sonville, with a Silver Me tion going on to Miami Champion section to St burg.

Also to be combined Mount Rainier from Se Portland and the Pacific tional from Seattle to Vanc

The board said the vote ditional, pending final cong al action on Amtrak's route The House and Senate have similar bills calling for about 16 percent of the le routes from the rail passen tem by Oct. 1.

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repreneurs Get Backing

ock Purchases Financed U.S. to Aid Poor Areas

By John M. Berry

SHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP) h little notice and no fanfare, deral government has begun nce the purchase of stock in businesses in economically sed parts of the United

the Senate has passed, and nse is expected to pass soon, that greatly would expand tivity. The bill, designed to ederally funded assistance to nd medium-sized businesses, s millions of dollars that e used to buy stock.

itionally, the federal govern- has provided some direct loan guarantees and other f assistance, but only rarely bought stock in a private s.

now, the federal govern- s avoiding direct ownership k by making grants to state ment corporations or non- groups who in turn make and the actual investments.

Financing Dries Up

reason for the movement equity funding along with raditional forms of financial nce is a growing belief in ss that smaller businesses no have access to either the nor- ity markets or to long-term ancing, such as through the e of corporate bonds.

ng the Depression and War II, the Reconstruction Corp., an independent fed- gency, made some equity ents. In other specific cases, s for the Communications Corp., Comsat, a company ated with the federal gov- t holding a share, because ature of its business.

Kentucky Example

whole notion of investment d an assumed line between blic and private sectors of nomy, have limited severely ownership in private profit- corporations.

ederally sponsored Kentuc- hlands Investment Corp. is a number of entities making direct investments using federal money, in this instance, from the Community Services Administration, the successor to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Kentucky Highlands, in an effort to raise incomes in poverty-stricken eastern Kentucky, "has sought would-be entrepreneurs from other parts of the country and encouraged them to set up new businesses in the state's depressed areas. So far, it has invested up to $100,000 in the companies, though more of its assistance has been with loans and loan guarantees.

Groups in other states have similar programs using federal money. In addition, so-called small business investment corporations, funded partly with money from the Small Business Administration, have been making equity investments.

Increased Authority

The legislation pending on Capitol Hill, amendments to the Public Works and Economic Development Act, would increase sharply the authority of the Economic Development Administration of the Commerce Department to assist private businesses in economically depressed areas.

As passed by the Senate, the bill would authorize the EDA to make $150 million in direct loans to businesses in eligible parts of the country, spend another $50 million subsidizing interest rates on some loans, and guarantee up to $1.8 billion of loans made by banks to private businesses.

This year, in contrast, the EDA was authorized to lend or guarantee only $325 million in loans, and none was subsidized.

The House Banking Committee's economic stabilization subcommittee has approved a version of the bill, that apparently has the backing of the Carter administration, which would go much farther.

That version would allow EDA to use up to 10 percent of its total authorization for direct loans to make equity investments, or $15 million a year.

United Press International

TROUBLESOME TOOTH — A dentist in Ostia, Italy, near Rome, extracts a tooth from Mirka, a lioness with the Numan Circus. Both doctor and patient emerged in good shape.

Former Lindsay Adviser in White House

Aide Seeks Diversity of Views for Carter

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT) — When John Lindsay called in McKinsey & Company to help manage New York City, the situation already was "too far gone," Alonzo McDonald Jr., the new White House staff director and a former managing director of the management consulting organization, said.

But the Carter administration was very much alive, Mr. McDonald told reporters at a breakfast meeting.

President Carter called in Mr. McDonald earlier this month, after a staff shake-up, at a salary of $56,000 a year to apply management techniques to the White House operation.

Instead of seeking to insulate the president, Mr. McDonald said, "We think we can increase the number of inputs into the president's thinking, increase the diversity [of the views he receives]."

"You don't want to get involved after things are too far gone," Mr. McDonald said, referring to New York City's condition in the late 1960s.

Advice on Bets

By contrast, Mr. McDonald cautioned journalists not to place any bets against Mr. Carter's re-election prospects.

"I don't think there are a lot of people who are going to leave this stadium before the game is over," Mr. McDonald said. "If I thought it was too late, I would have gone back and made a little money."

Mr. McDonald, asked what lessons from the Lindsay years were applicable to the Carter White House, said that his former company had learned that there were no "neat boundaries" between politics, government and management. This made it more difficult to make rational decisions in government, he said, because of the conflicting constituencies involved and because a great deal more information was needed in making government decisions than in making business decisions.

The principal flaw in the White House operation, Mr. McDonald said, involved the senior advisers. "There have been too many instances in which the group has operated instantaneously," he said.

Mr. McDonald said that there had been a "waste of time and overlaps."

President's Time

The president's policies were "first rate," Mr. McDonald said, but the advisers took too much of his time.

Under the new system, Mr. McDonald said, Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff and Mr. McDonald's immediate superior, will be recommending some policies to the president, advising, "here's what we plan to do unless you think it's wrong." In situations in which senior aides disagree, Mr. Jordan will tell the president, "there's some dissent — here's the majority opinion, here's the minority opinion," Mr. McDonald said.

Mr. McDonald, 51, is one of several newly appointed presidential aides who are older and have a broader range of experience than the circle of Georgians who have surrounded the president since he took office.

He said that, although Mr. Jordan had "one of the finest antennae I've seen" regarding politics and government, "the managerial aspect is one in which he felt less comfortable."

Amid International Improvement

lors Stabil's U.S. Supplies at Year-Ago Level

Canada

By Anthony J. Parisi

YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT) — neral loosening in supplies leum products that has be- evident in recent weeks strength yesterday when the Corp. said it would deliver h gasoline, diesel fuel and oil next month as it did last ber.

ast time Mobil promised its 100 percent of the amount line they got in the corre- g month a year earlier was this ago.

's marked improvement — cation to dealers for this was initially 90 percent of earlier level — followed an cement by Texaco Inc. on that its gasoline supplies mprove at least marginally nth.

l is the second-largest U.S. npany, behind the Exxon while Texaco is third. Mobil xth-largest supplier of gaso-

stry analysts said yesterday se improvements reflected all easing of oil supplies de. The gas lines of sum- probably gone for the im- future, they said, and the for heating oil and other m products this winter is y good.

Precarious Balance

n the present supply pic- e're tentatively out of the said George Baker, a part- Petroleum Analysis Ltd., a ng concern. "But the bal- very precarious. Any dimin- ishing of the conservation ethic on the part of the motoring public would get us right back into trouble."

A series of factors are bringing supply and demand in balance once again, the oil specialists said. On the supply side, they noted, Saudi Arabia had for the last two months been producing an extra million barrels of oil a day. The Saudi decision to exceed its preferred limit of 8.5 million barrels has increased oil supplies in the non-Communist world by about 2 percent.

Meanwhile, the experts said, demand has apparently slackened. One reason is the slowdown in the U.S. economy, they added, but another, probably more important, has been conservation.

Although the demand for oil in general and gasoline in particular is not especially responsive to price changes, at least in the short run, economists say there is some correlation between the two. And given the sharp increase in oil prices this year, even a slight response could make a difference.

Barring a reversal in consumption patterns, and assuming no further international disruptions in petroleum supplies, most of the big oil companies are now saying they expect to have ample supplies of heating oil this winter. Again, conservation in the wake of the big price increases is expected to be a major factor. So is the switch back to natural gas now under way in the New York area and elsewhere in the Northeast.

End to Station Ownership By U.S. Oil Firms Urged

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Almost 100,000 independent gasoline dealers have shut since 1972, and it may take federal legislation that would prohibit major oil companies from owning and operating gasoline stations to slow that trend, according to Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo.

Rep. Ichord, who was a hearing chairman Monday of a House Small Business subcommittee investigating dealer complaints about oil companies, said he is leaning toward such legislation.

He said that while nearly 100,000 independent dealers selling brand-name gasoline have gone out of business in the United State in seven years, refinery-owned stations increased their share of the retail market from 12.7 percent to 25.8 percent.

"I've never looked with particular favor on these so-called divorcement laws because they're usually taking out against bigness for the sake of bigness," Rep. Ichord said. "But the more I look at this, the more I tend to favor some sort of divorcement in this instance."

Ten independent service station dealers who testified at the hearing favored a law forcing refineries to divest themselves of their retail service stations.

Raouf Youssef, an independent Shell dealer and president of the Petroleum Retailers Organization of Missouri and Kansas, said at the hearing that the public would pay higher prices if oil companies control fuel sales from the oil well to the gasoline pump.

"Why would refineries want to put you out of business?" Rep. Ichord asked. "So they can monopolize the retail business," Mr. Youssef replied.

Maryland, Florida, Delaware and the District of Columbia prohibit oil companies from operating service stations. The Maryland law was upheld by the U.S. Spureme Court on June 14 last year; the ruling does not prevent oil companies from owning the property or the station.

Rep. Ichord said that the subcommittee will hear from oil company representatives at hearings next month in Washington.

y Marquet, Dies; Star rench Stage

Paris, Aug. 29 (UPI) — French Mary Marquet, 84, who r stage debut in 1915 with ernhardt, died today fol- a fall in her Paris apart-

Marquet appeared for years Comedie Francaise, which ed in 1923 following her to actor Maurice Escande, om she starred.

lso made numerous films, n and cabaret appearances, f which was in 1973.

vas divorced and married ctor Francen in 1934 and orced from him several er. Mrs. Marquet had been health in recent years.

Marji Kunz

HFIELD, Mich., Aug. 29 Marji Kunz, 40, fashion r the Detroit News, died y after suffering complica- m pneumonia. Miss Kunz ill this spring while on as- t in Europe covering fash- s in Italy and Paris.

rnest H. Ahlstrom

DIEGO, Aug. 29 (UPI) — biologist Ernest H. , 69, who founded the Na- Marine Fisheries Service died Monday of a heart

Channel Service Set Linking Ostend, U.K.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — A cross-channel service linking Ostend and London by high-speed hydrofoil will start in February, it was announced today.

The P&O Ferries Co. said there would be up to six crossings daily, taking 3½ hours.

UN Conference On Technology Debates Fund

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (AP) — Father Theodore Hesburgh, leader of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, today said the next 24 hours would be crucial as to the success or failure of the meeting, which ends Friday.

Father Hesburgh, who is president of Notre Dame University, said he was cautiously optimistic about ultimate agreement on the establishment of a UN science and technology fund and an intergovernmental committee to administer it. The fund would help transfer technology from industrial countries to developing nations on a large scale.

The U.S. position on the intergovernmental committee is that it should work in close cooperation with the UN Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc). Father Hesburgh said that "science and technology do not exist in a vacuum." But Third World countries have said the new mechanism should report through Ecosoc directly to the General Assembly.

About 40 delegations walked out of the conference today when an Israeli delegate took the floor to deliver a statement. It was the second walkout since the conference started here Aug. 20.

On Monday, East European delegations left when a representative of the ousted Cambodian Pol Pot regime addressed the meeting.

Biblical Satire Also Outrages N.Y. Catholics

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The Catholic Archdiocese of New York today joined in condemning the showing of the film "Life of Brian," describing as blasphemy the satire of the Bible by the British comedy group Monthy Python.

The statement by Msgr. Eugene Clark, communications officer for the archdiocese, followed by two days a statement by three rabbinical organizations that termed the film a "crime against religion."

"We are reaching the point in the late 20th century when the religious community must face the fact, regrettably, that the entertainment industry will not likely prevent the creation of such material," Msgr. Clark said.

The film is about Brian, a reluctant messiah born on Christmas night, who insists his disciples think for themselves and leave him alone.

Warner Brothers, which is distributing the film, has issued a statement saying: "It was never our intention to offend anyone's beliefs and we certainly regret having done so. The film is a satire, it is a spoof, and should be viewed in that context."

Thai Insurgents Kill 37

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (AP) — About 200 Communist insurgents recently attacked a construction unit in a remote area of northern Thailand, killing 37 workers and wounding 48, a military spokesman said today. Four helicopter gunships and ground troops were sent to fight the rebels in Chiang Rai province, 420 miles north of Bangkok, he added.

$125-Million Coast Guard Contract

U.S. Firm Opposes French Copter Sale

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP) — Textron Inc.'s Bell Helicopter Division claims that the Coast Guard is violating the 46-year-old "Buy American Act" by choosing to purchase French-made, short-range helicopters instead of Bell helicopters.

The Coast Guard says it is buying the French helicopters because they are better.

Bell has taken the federal government to court to prevent its purchase of 90 short-range helicopters from the French company, Aerospatiale Helicopter Corp. (AHC).

The conflict began in November, 1973, when the Coast Guard began weighing the need for a new short-range recovery aircraft system to replace the Sikorsky HH-52A helicopter.

Too Costly

Two years later, the Coast Guard determined that it was costing more to operate the Sikorsky fleet than it would cost to replace it.

In November, 1977, the Coast Guard came up with the criteria for the new helicopter and sought bids on a contract for 90 aircraft. Three companies submitted proposals: AHC, Bell Helicopter Textron and Sikorsky Aircraft.

Earlier this year, however, Sikorsky withdrew, citing concern over the effort it needed to meet the rigid Coast Guard requirements and worries over the potential relinquishment of proprietary data. On May 25, AHC and Bell submitted final offers.

The Coast Guard evaluating committee decided to recommend strongly to the U.S. Transportation Department to award the $125-million contract to AHC because its helicopter was judged "significantly superior."

The Coast Guard evaluators found that the French aircraft had better range and went faster than its Bell counterpart. Bell received higher marks in one area — better company management — although AHC was judged to have adequate management.

On June 14, the Transportation Department awarded the contract to AHC. Six days later, at a briefing given by the Coast Guard on why Bell lost the contract, Bell asked about the Buy American Act, which establishes a preference that any product purchased by the U.S. government be made in the United States or that at least 50 percent of its components be U.S.-made.

Bell went to the General Accounting Office to ask that the contract to AHC be declared invalid because it did not comply with the act. Bell contended that AHC is using fewer than 50 percent U.S. parts and that the French have to build their aircraft in France, then take it apart and ship it to Texas to be reassembled in order to get around the Buy American Act.

Bell has asked U.S. District Court Judge Joyce Green to issue a preliminary injunction against allowing AHC to fill the contract until the matter is resolved, an action the Coast Guard and AHC say could result in sharply increased costs.

In a hearing earlier this week before Judge Green, Bell claimed that, by granting this contract, the government is essentially repealing the Buy American Act. The judge is expected to rule on Bell's request within a week.

Nofziger, Senior Aide to Reagan, Quits Team for 1980 Campaign

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (NYT) — Lyn Nofziger, one of Ronald Reagan's senior political advisers, resigned on Monday, less than 10 weeks before Mr. Reagan, according to his aides, intends to announce his third bid for the presidency.

Friends said that Mr. Nofziger was unhappy with what he regarded as a secondary role in planning the campaign, and they said that he had had differences with other advisers to the 68-year-old former California governor.

Mr. Nofziger had worked for Mr. Reagan, a Republican, for 13 years. Most recently, he has been in charge of national fund-raising for the Reagan for President Committee and was director of campaign activities in Texas.

Until last March, he ran the Citizens for the Republic, a group established by Mr. Reagan to hold his organization together, advance his conservative views and serve as a legally tax-sheltered repository for funds left over from his 1976 bid for the Republican presidential nomination. Before that, he was Mr. Reagan's press secretary and director of communications.

A conservative noted for a lively sense of humor even in trying political times, Mr. Nofziger has told friends that he felt he was being excluded from certain policy decisions and had clashed on several measures with John Sears 3d, who ran Mr. Reagan's 1976 campaign and is one of his closest confidants.

Michael Deaver, another veteran of the 1976 campaign, is to assume Mr. Nofziger's fund-raising responsibilities. No successor has been named yet to take over his Texas campaign efforts.

U.S. Auto Workers Reject GM, Ford Contract Offers

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP) — The General Motors Corp. and the Ford Motor Co. yesterday offered the United Auto Workers a new wage and benefits package that UAW President Douglas Fraser described as "a foundation upon which we can build. . .a satisfactory agreement."

As expected, the union rejected the industry's first contract offer in more than six weeks of bargaining, and Mr. Fraser characterized some of its provisions as troublesome.

But Mr. Fraser's cautious comments, coupled with concern over the auto industry's vulnerability to a recession, appeared to reduce the chances of a strike when the UAW's three-year contracts with GM, Ford and Chrysler expire Sept. 14.

The GM and Ford offers, reportedly almost identical although the two companies bargain separately, came only two days before the UAW is to choose one of them as its target for concentrated final-stretch bargaining — and possibly a strike.

Chrysler Ruled Out

The UAW earlier ruled out the financially troubled Chrysler Corp. as a strike target.

GM, despite its size and financial strength, has been considered the most likely target for this year, although some observers believe that Ford, the 1976 target, still could be chosen.

Neither GM nor Ford disclosed details of their new three-year offers, which — like most major contracts negotiated this year — appeared to exceed the Carter administration's guideline of 7 percent a year for wage and benefit increases.

According to bargaining sources, the two companies offered to continue their recent pattern of 3-percent annual wage increases, along with their current cost-of-living formula that recovers about 80 percent of wages lost to inflation, now running at an annual rate of about 13 percent.

The UAW is seeking a formula that would give workers 100-percent protection from inflation.

U.S., Japan Schedule Joint Fusion Project

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — The United States and Japan have signed an agreement to conduct five years of joint research on one of the largest fusion devices.

Under the agreement, Japan will spend 560 million to upgrade the Doublett-3 Tokamak fusion reactor in San Diego, operated for the U.S. Energy Department by General Atomic Corp.. The project will be the first under a U.S.-Japanese accord on energy research and development that was signed in May.

U.S. Fines Swiss Company For Aiding Arab Boycott

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP) — The Swiss subsidiary of Continental Grain Co. has agreed to pay a $20,000 fine in connection with charges that it violated the law against cooperating with the Arab boycott of Israel in selling commodities to Iraq last year.

The case was the first concluded under the anti-boycott provisions of the Export Administration Act, passed in 1977. The subsidiary, Finagrain, was ordered to pay $10,000 on each of two counts, the maximum fine allowed.

More than 100 other cases are under investigation, according to Vincent Rocque, who heads a Commerce Department staff charged with enforcing the regulations.

The department cited the Geneva subsidiary for two violations of the law in connection with a shipment to Iraq in July last year. The department said that Finagrain certified to Iraq that the commodities were not of Israeli origin and that the subsidiary was not affiliated with any blacklisted firm.

Arab Blacklist

Multinational companies say that the Arab League maintains a blacklist of companies doing business with Israel and frequently applies pressure on companies to enforce an economic embargo of Israel.

The anti-boycott law resulted from a compromise between U.S. Jewish organizations and representatives of large corporations with Middle East business interests.

In a statement, the Commerce Department said that the law "prohibits furnishing information about business relationships with boycotted countries or blacklisted persons."

Finagrain, in a consent agreement in which the company neither admitted nor denied the allegations, was ordered to pay a fine and undertake internal corrective measures to assure future compliance.

A spokesman for Continental in New York City said the settlement was "the most expeditious and cost-efficient way of forestalling lengthy disputes."

Commerce Department officials said they were not permitted to disclose the nature of the commodities provided by Continental because this was proprietary information.

Continental, a New York-based global grain trading and agribusiness firm, reportedly has extensive business dealings in the Middle East. Nations such as Iraq and Algeria receive substantial amounts of U.S. food products.

The action by the Commerce Department marked a shift away from an earlier move by the government to tackle the boycott problem as an antitrust matter, a move that brought complaints from U.S. corporations.

The San Francisco-based Bechtel Corp. was accused by the Justice Department in 1976 of illegally participating in the Arab boycott by helping to ensure that blacklisted U.S. contractors were denied access to Arab markets. Bechtel is challenging the antitrust aspects of the government's allegations.

Navy Transfers 3 Over Racism

From Agency Dispatches

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29 — Three sailors identified by Navy officials as members of the Ku Klux Klan have been transferred under a recent policy to crack down on shipboard racism. The men had been on the supply ship Concorde, currently in the Mediterranean.

The transfers were in accordance with an order July 10 by the head of the Atlantic Fleet, Adm. Harry Train 3d, a Navy spokesmen disclosed yesterday. The admiral issued direct orders to commanding officers to "identify and eliminate the activities of racist organizations which are disruptive to our readiness."

The spokesmen said that there had been a fight between five white sailors from the Concorde and several blacks sailors just before the Concorde left port here last month. One KKK member requested a transfer to another ship, another was sent back to Norfolk to await possible legal action, the third was transferred to another ship in the Mediterranean.

U.S. Trident Missile Launched From Sub

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The Navy has launched its new Trident-1 missile from a submerged submarine for the first time, the Pentagon announced.

It said the test took place off the Florida coast yesterday. Although this was the first underwater launch for the Trident, the missile has undergone 26 test flights since January, 1977.

CALL BACK

A call back after a quick call home cuts costs.

You'd love to call home, but you'd rather spend your money on your trip? Not after you read these tips.

If you're calling from a hotel that has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and have the folks at home call you right back. There's no minimum calling charge, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your own home phone bill.

Other ways to cut costs—make a credit card call, or call collect.* Surcharges on these calls are usually minimal. Or try the post office or other telephone centers. No surcharge at all.

CALL BACK. You call, they call, and you save money.

Bell System

*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, August 30, 1979

How to Punish the IRA

It may seem vicious and self-defeating for a minuscule band of terrorists to promote their cause in Ulster by murdering British soldiers, teen-age boys and the universally esteemed statesman and hero, Lord Mountbatten. Vicious it may be, but the new wave of killings claimed by the Provisionals of the Irish Republican Army is hardly futile from the terrorist vantage. A likely result may be to harden intransigent positions in Northern Ireland and to poison prospects in England for a peace initiative based on compromise. That is the IRA's game, and it would add to the tragedy if terrorists are allowed to win it.

* * *

Beating the Provisionals requires two levels of response. The British and Irish governments can be expected to move implacably against terrorists, which may require extending to England security measures already in force in Northern Ireland. These measures would diminish but not eliminate the risks of future terrorist attacks. Absolute security is not possible in a Western democracy, and the IRA has eluded police not only in the Irish Republic but in the very shadow of Big Ben. The Provisionals knew what they were doing by striking directly at the Royal Family, and by their earlier murder of the Conservative Party's spokesman on Ulster affairs. These killings threaten to deform Britain's cherished and deep-rooted tradition of tolerance.

All the more reason, therefore, for Americans to hope that Prime Minister Thatcher's government also attempts a second, political response — encouraging Ulster's Protestant majority to share power with the Catholic minority. Just such an approach was tried five years ago by a previous Tory government, but the experiment foundered as successive Labor regimes lacked the will, and the votes, to follow through.

A new British initiative would take grit; the terrorists are counting on their outrages to impel a pullback of British power. They calculate that a withdrawal of British forces would lead to a civil war between Ulster's better-armed Protestants and the Catholic third of the population. This, they believe, would draw the Irish Republic into the conflict, achieving through blood the age-old dream of a united Ireland.

This nightmare vision has had no encouragement from the Irish Republic. Successive governments in Dublin have pressed for a political solution in Ulster based on continued association with Britain. Ireland has enacted draconian laws aimed at the IRA; more than 300 terrorists are in Irish jails; no IRA spokesman can appear on Irish television or radio. If anything, the Irish Republic has dealt more firmly with the IRA than the British Crown. A partnership between London and Dublin is feasible in a fresh initiative.

* * *

It is London's sense of urgency that has been missing. The only consolation in the present carnage is that it may embolden Mrs. Thatcher to counter the IRA with diplomacy — which is surely the punishment Mountbatten, the liberator of India and the upholder of imperial honor, would have urged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Trouble for Export

An international conference many years in the making and attended by representatives of more than 150 countries is being held this week in Vienna. This UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development concerns an important subject, though whether it will do anything important remains to be seen.

* * *

The developing countries have only about one-tenth of the world's scientists and spend about 3 percent of the money budgeted for research. Most of that talent and research is concentrated in a handful of countries — India, Mexico and Brazil, for example. The research that is done too often mirrors the spending priorities of the industrialized world. India allocates a full third of its government R&D spending to atomic energy and space — both matters of supreme irrelevance to its tens of millions of rural poor.

But at least India has its own supply of well-trained scientists and engineers it can point in any direction it chooses. What of the vast majority of developing countries that have virtually no technical capacity at all? In a real sense, they are at the mercy of the advanced countries. They can neither control where the industrialized few put their money (heart disease, for example, rather than infectious tropical diseases) nor make wise decisions among the products and technologies offered for export.

* * *

The decisions are not theoretical. Potentially deadly industries — like asbestos textiles, arsenic smelting, benzidine dye production and others — that find it impossible or unprofitable to meet U.S. environmental and health standards have found new locations abroad. Pesticides, food additives and medicines whose use is prohibited in the United States have at various times and under various conditions been quite legally exported. Egypt bought one potent pesticide, never registered in the United States, until it caused widespread illness and the deaths of several farmers. An other pesticide imported by Indonesia to control pests in the rice paddies killed the insects all right, but at the same time did in the fish that also lived there and that provided fertilizer for the rice and much-needed food for the farmers. When it was discovered that the flame retardant TRIS used to treat children's pajamas also caused cancer, manufacturers dumped their inventories on the foreign market.

It's not as easy to regulate such exports as it might seem. Most health and safety regulations balance risks and benefits, and these judgments reflect values — *U.S.* values — and generally not those of all Americans at that. Imposing such decisions on others comes perilously close to stepping on some other country's sovereignty. Also, different environmental conditions may mitigate the nature of the hazard, acceptable alternatives may not be available or conditions may be such that a risk that looks unacceptable in the United States seems well worth taking. A contraceptive whose side effects rule it out in the United States might be of great value in a country where a galloping birth rate is the No. 1 problem.

The UN conference is likely to spend much of its time wrangling over how much money the developed countries can afford to contribute to science in the developing world, and on academic discussions of technology transfer and whether the Third World will be better off in the long-run if it tries to incorporate more of the industrialized world's expertise or sets off on a determined effort to develop its own from the ground up. The meeting will almost certainly end with the usual platitudes about the need for complex new "institutional mechanisms" to serve the new international economic order.

* * *

Finding ways to curb runaway industries and mutually acceptable controls over the export of hazardous substances wouldn't cost much money and would bring some prompt, practical benefit while the big questions get debated ad infinitum.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

New Dimension in Ulster

The killing of Lord Mountbatten means a new dimension in the long crisis of the Irish island.

Mountbatten was a widely loved power figure, who was not directly involved with the Irish developments . . . He was, because of his work and appeal, one of the remarkable persons of this century, and only blind terrorism could think that his assasination might somehow help towards unification of Ireland or Ulster Catholics.

The bloodbaths on Monday showed the IRA is resorting to more arrogant attempts as their number is diminishing. The weapons used by the diminishing group have, however, improved, indicating to continuing foreign aid.

One can hope the murder of Lord Mountbatten will speed up the isolation of international terrorism . . .

In the past year, authorities have won remarkable victories over terrorists. At the same time many dissatisfied groups have realized terrorism only worsens their case.

The Provisionals of the IRA are not among them, therefore all outsiders must try to help British and Irish authorities in their fight against violence.

— *From Helsingin Sanomat (Helsinki).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 30, 1904

PISA — Details have been announced of the largest wireless station in the world, which is to be erected at Pisa, Italy. The buildings will be of the most approved style and will be constructed entirely of stone. And from Lucknow, India, comes the report that the long-talked of lighthouse for the entrance to the Gulf is to be constructed. It will be built on one of the rocky islands which rise sheer out of the water in the midst of the navigable channel of Cape Musandan, and will illuminate one of the most difficult of the many dangerous spots which vessels trading in the Gulf of Oman area have to negotiate.

Fifty Years Ago
August 30, 1929

WASHINGTON — Harry F. Guggenheim, millionaire member of the national advisory committee on aeronautics, is out $7.83 today because he chose to follow his convictions concerning air travel by taking an airplane to New York, instead of a train, when he was due to attend an important committee meeting on air improvement. Comptroller General J. McCarl objected to Guggenheim's use of an airplane when he could have used the railroad. Mr. Guggenheim's voucher for the trip asked reimbursement for 139 gallons of gasoline at 29 cents per gallon and 13 quarts of oil at 30 cents a quart. McCarl holds that the trip could be made by rail at a cost of $36.38.

Propaganda Gold in Moscow Olympics

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — There will be more foreigners in Moscow during the period of July 19 to Aug. 3 next year than at any time in the city's history since the expedition of Emperor Napoleon I. Foreigners of a less bellicose bent, however, they will arrive for the Olympic Games.

According to fairly final estimates, there will be 13,000 athletes, 3,000 officials and personalities, 7,500 journalists and 250,000 tourists. For the Soviet Union, this is the fearsome outlook of a daring wager with very uncertain results.

For that reason, Moscow decided to carry out a dress rehearsal just one year before the arrival of the Olympic torch, by organizing the Spartakiades. These Spartakus Games, which took place on the same site as next year's Olympic Games were held to convince even the most skeptical observers that Moscow would be able to handle the Olympics. And the observers were convinced, saying for the most part that the dress rehearsal was a success.

The observers may well have made a double error. And the first of these is ideological.

Roman Slave

The first Spartakus Games, created by Lenin in 1920 — named after the slave of the Romans who headed a slave rebellion — were intended to symbolize popular and proletarian sport in opposition to bourgeois sport, of which the Olympic Games is the most horrific example. And it was with the idea of setting up a show to counter the Amsterdam Olympic Games that the Spartakiades of 1928 invited foreigners for the first time.

The second error was that the Spartakus Games did not really prove that Moscow is a modern city capable of receiving hundreds of thousands of visitors in a normal and civilized way.

Although construction is still going on in Moscow at a feverish pace, it is almost certain that all the facilities will be ready for the inauguration of the games. And this is true even if a U.S. official seems puzzled by the situation there. Having asked the reception desk at the Rossyia Hotel where the closest nightclub was, he was told, "In Helsinki, sir."

Yet, the Soviet Union will do everything possible to make Moscow a showplace of triumphant socialism. And one of the more down-to-earth observers seemed convinced that the Russians will succeed.

"The Russians," he confided, "do not have to go through the trauma of strikes and have never heard of a 35-hour workweek. If necessary, they will mobilize the army and every youth organization. No parliamentarian will ever protest about the use of public funds. There will be meat on every table, even if it means that the provinces will have to do without. And the only problem will be to try to keep the Russians from buying everything in sight at the stores, which, for once, will be well stocked with merchandise. Yet, even this will be a small problem, given the Soviet habit of solving this type of situation."

The Soviet authorities appear to have foreseen everything. They even published the average temperature in Moscow during the recent games: 18 degrees Celsius, with an average humidity of 70 percent and a wind force of 2 to 3 meters per second. But what the Kremlin is not sure of is the degree of politicization of the games.

Since the ancient Greeks invented an "Olympic Truce" that was to last for the duration of the games, the link between sports and politics has really never disappeared. And the Soviet Union has done more than any other country to make sure that sports have a political dimension.

It was in the East that sports became an affair of state, that a penalty or an uppercut symbolized national aspirations and confirmed the superiority of the reigning political system and ideology. This is particularly true of East Germany, but equally valid in the rest of Eastern Europe, where sports are the only compensation for the loss of all personal, cultural and national identity.

There is, however, another side to this coin in Eastern Europe. Everywhere in the Soviet empire, sports are the only possibility of expressing — freely and legally — any nationalism, if not chauvinism. There is, thus, a danger of an explosion of not only an athletic nature, but hate at every sports encounter.

The Kremlin has not forgotten the anti-Russian riots in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, following a soccer game between the local team and visitors from Leningrad. And it still remembers the finals of the world hockey championship in Prague in 1969, where the Soviet team met that of Czechoslavkia. It was a veritable explosion of hatred, a revenge through sports for the invasion which had taken place nine months earlier. Sport fans immediately became political partisans ransacking Soviet offices and buildings in Prague. The rioting became so intense that Marshal Grechko, commander in chief of the Soviet Army, personally took control of the pacification and "normalization" of Czechoslovakia.

There are different ways of viewing the Moscow Olympic Games. Some persons, like Valentin Moroz, the Ukrainian dissident who was recently released from the gulag, favors a boycott. "You just don't hold the Olympics in the gulag," he says.

Other foes of the Soviet regime take a more realistic approach. Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, and Edward Kuznetsov, the Jewish writer who was freed, suggest that the largest number of persons possible participate in the games.

They believe that the Moscow games will be the greatest propaganda stage in the world. A number of persons within the Kremlin and among the dissidents are currently wondering how and to what extent the worldwide television coverage will be used if somebody tries to repeat what the U.S. sprinters did in Mexico when they raised their fists on the Olympic podium to show the world the depth of the black power revolt. The 7,500 journalists in Moscow and the billion television viewers throughout the world would be a unique and unhoped for audience for Estonian nationalists in Tallin, where the sailing races will take place, as well as of the persecuted Jews in Kiev or the groups in Moscow that struggle for human rights.

Sports events can have long and far-reaching consequences, as for example, when the Israeli delegation attended a youth festival in Moscow in 1957 and helped to spark a national awakening among Soviet Jews.

The Kremlin has taken its precautions before this danger. The "ideological pollution" peril is the main topic of discussion among the Soviet organizers of the games. A congress of a special committee of the Communist Party in Moscow had declared war against "the bourgeois offensive" and has called on the inhabitants of the capital to be vigilant. Foreign athletes will be completely isolated from the Soviet population on the — perfectly plausible — pretext of guarding them from all dangers; tourists will be under the control of guides specially trained to keep the foreigners from "getting lost," and foreign journalists will be allowed to cover only the Olympic events.

The police has already undertaken its own cleansing of the capital. One of the organizers of the games has laid out the policemen's task to them: "During the games, Moscow will be free of crooks, prostitutes and dissidents . . ." The KGB has already seen to it that dissidents will be gone. And Prof. Sakharov is still awaiting a reply to the letter he sent to Lord Killanin, bringing to his attention certain human aspects of the international athletic encounter in Moscow.

If all eyes will be on Moscow for two weeks next year, all will not see the same things. Vladimir Bukovsky, one of the men who is in the forefront of the world's struggle against all tyranny, compares the Moscow games to those held in Berlin in 1936.

"I have no illusions," he said recently in a private interview, "but I am convinced that the mere threat of a boycott will gain some concessions from the Kremlin, such as, for example, the liberation of Anatoli Shcharansky of Yuri Orlov, two of Moscow's — most precious — prisoners.

"The Soviet authorities — like those of Hitler's Germany in 1936 — must give a reassuring image of their country, one of a dignified and civilized country. If no one acts, if nothing is done, the Kremlin will win, as Hitler did in 1936 when The New York Times headlined a front-page story with: "U.S. Tourists Love the Third Reich . . ."

After the daschund of Munich, the beaver of Montreal, Misha the Bear has become the symbol of Moscow's Olympic Games. The organizers of the games say that he represents kindness and strength. Yet, two points must not be forgotten about Misha.

First, according to Bukovsky, all the Mishas, of all sizes, types and color are being made in forced labor camps.

And second, it is up to the athletes, the tourists and above all, the Western journalists in Moscow to convince the Kremlin that the five rings with the Olympic symbol of Misha must not be turned into the ring of handcuffs and that the Soviet bear should show more kindness and less strength.

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Third World Unity in Peril

By Jonathan Power

ASPEN, Colo. — The bricks of Third World unity, cemented in poverty, are coming loose. In the space of the last few months, successive United Nations conferences, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) in Manila and the International Labor Organization and World Health Organization in Geneva, have brought the message home.

But the big show is yet to come. Next week in Havana is the sixth meeting of the heads of government of the nonaligned states. Division, not unity, will be the dominant concern. On the surface the issues will be political: Cambodia, Vietnam, the Middle East, and southern Africa. In fact, however, what divides the Third World even more severely down the middle is the growing economic disparity within its own ranks.

Trade Union

How quickly the wheels have turned. It is only six years since the idea of a trade union of the Third World, first suggested by Julius Nyerere of Tanzania (in the McDougall lecture in 1963) looked as if it was taking off. OPEC had sprung its great price rises on an unsuspecting world and a Kissinger protege, Fred Bergsten, now assistant secretary at the U.S. Treasury, was warning us in the pages of Foreign Policy that this was just the hors d'oeuvre.

There would be copper, tin, rubber and bauxite cartels. Even worse, the Third World would soon be coordinating its efforts in a combined repudiation of debts and engaging in guerrilla warfare within the international monetary system.

In a final act of retaliation, if nothing was done, Bergsten said, Western drug markets would be flooded with opium as the Third World encouraged their farmers to grow the forbidden poppies.

Look at the situation today. OPEC aside, the cockiness has long gone. When hard economic issues came to be discussed at Unctad, the Third World was openly disjointed, disorganized, riven with a multitude of party interests and totally incapable of pressing the West to deliver on even modest items it had already promised, like an increase in the aid budget, much less the redesigning of the world's economy that the rhetoric called for.

The most devastating cleavage in the Third World is the one between OPEC and the rest. No longer does the oil-buying part of the Third World suffer the illusion that OPEC will be their vanguard into battle on their behalf, nor that OPEC will compensate them for the effect of the rise in oil prices. OPEC is draining away billions of dollars from the Third World. Most of the aid they give goes to fellow Arabs. Their excess earnings are overwhelmingly invested in northern institutions. At the same time they expect the rest of the Third World to make a total commitment to the Arab cause in the Middle East.

Hard on the heels of this split is the growing conflict of interests between the upper tier of highly successful developing countries and the majority (in terms of population) who are buffeted and battered by a hostile world and a debilitating environment.

A handful of statistics tells us what has happened in the brief span of a generation. Between 1950 and 1975, nine developing countries, with a combined population adding up to 1 billion, grew at per capita rates of over 4 percent. Another nine countries averaged between 3 and 4 percent. In short, this means that in a brief historical moment the average income of one-third of the world's people trebled. But side by side with this, the income per head of the bottom 40 percent of the Third World increased by $1 or $2 a year.

When it comes to a hardy perennial issue like a new deal for raw material prices and commodity agreements, the statistical gulf easily translates into an economic and political divide.

Those southern countries which have now got one foot into the industrial age while finding that they have no desire to see the global terms of trade altered in favor of raw material producers. After all, they are the *importers* now.

The price of raw materials is only one of a long string of issues. The highly liquid OPEC countries do not share the run-of-the-mill southern view on monetary reform. The increasingly sophisticated newly industrializing countries like Brazil, Mexico and South Korea, do not share the "official" Third World line on debt relief. Waiving debt, if it became institutionalized, they reason, would do more than anything to dry up their access to international capital markets. They know that to keep on borrowing they must keep on paying.

Third World efforts to paper over these divides have not been greatly successful. Moreover, the West consciously works to widen them. Last year's trip by President Carter to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iran and Saudi Arabia symbolized the policy.

The "upper tier" have much to gain from breaking rank. They will be made members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); their voting power in international institutions would be increased; and they would be consulted more intimately.

Next week, the Third World heads of government will come out against these hard rocks of economic self-interest in addition to the big issues of Indochina, the Middle East and Southern Africa. If, after that, the nonaligned States remain anything more than a paper organization then even the optimists will be confounded.

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40 Yea[rs] After W[orld War] Explode[d]

By George F. [illegible]

WASHINGTON — I[illegible] table, if unders[illegible] that Sept. 1 will pass w[illegible] less notice in the Uni[illegible] than in Europe. At daw[illegible] 40 years ago, Germa[illegible] crashed into Poland. Mo[illegible] million people would [illegible] next six years. But Joh[illegible] the historian, writes: "[illegible] break of no other great [illegible] modern history of Eur[illegible] so little surprise." And [illegible] 1914, Europeans went to [illegible] resignation rather than e[illegible]

It is arguable (and A[illegible] does argue) that World [illegible] tually began in April [illegible] Mao Tse-tung declared [illegible] pan in the name of [illegible] soviet. Americans think [illegible] gan on Dec. 7, 1941.

What did begin 40 ye[illegible] (in the words of the tit[illegible] superb history) "The E[illegible] an War: September 19[illegible] ber 1941." This war, [illegible] says, was the decisive ph[illegible] larger war. If Hitler h[illegible] Britain or the Soviet U[illegible] he would have won the w[illegible]

He came close in [illegible] Union. On Oct. 15, 1941, [illegible] the first traffic jam in the [illegible] the Soviet Union as gove[illegible] ficials and others privileg[illegible] to have cars fled eas[illegible] scrambled to buy Germa[illegible] dictionaries. Lukacs bel[illegible] single German parachute [illegible] could have taken Mosco[illegible] 1941, with the United St[illegible] war, Hitler could not win. [illegible] 1941 the destiny of Euro[illegible] pended on two extra [illegible] powers, the U.S. and [illegible] Union.

In 1917, Germany s[illegible] into Russia. In 1939, [illegible] with the Nazi-Soviet pa[illegible] Stalin into Europe. T[illegible] deeds help explain why, a[illegible] says, the rising importan[illegible] Eastern, relative to the [illegible] half of the continent is [illegible] theme of European histo[illegible] century.

The war in the West be[illegible] ly. Six years before Hiros[illegible] British pulled 300-y[illegible] howitzers from museu[illegible] French sent to Finland s[illegible] used in the Crimean War. [illegible] Norwegian Navy include[illegible] ship commissioned in 18[illegible] George VI practiced pistol [illegible] in the garden at Bucking[illegible] ace.

Clash in Norw[illegible]

British and German tr[illegible] not meet until April 20, [illegible] Norway. In the first 15 m[illegible] the war, there was only [illegible] Allied victory on land, a[illegible] Norway. But Hitler's vi[illegible] Norway brought Churchill [illegible] er, and his invasion of No[illegible] Denmark helped dissipa[illegible] tionist feelings in the U.S. [illegible] West, home of many p[illegible] Scandinavian extraction.

Hitler understood better [illegible] enemies the revolution in [illegible] wrought by the internal [illegible] tion engine. Some of hi[illegible] even used Michelin guides [illegible] invasion of France. But G[illegible] use of mechanized forces [illegible] fully explain its devastat[illegible] cesses early in the war.

In 1938, Britain was, fo[illegible] time, the principal factor [illegible] politics. In 1938, France [illegible] allies, at least in theory, a[illegible] many had none. But it t[illegible] and wrongly assumed that [illegible] man Army swept to early [illegible] in the West because it h[illegible] whelming material advanta[illegible]

It had some. But in 1939 [illegible] aircraft production was al[illegible] same as British productio[illegible] man tank production was [illegible] British production. The Bri[illegible] French navies were larger [illegible] German Navy, and Germ[illegible] not launch a ship larger th[illegible] stroyer during the year.

The crucial point is tha[illegible] last European War, as Luk[illegible] equipment told, but nev[illegible] from the martial qualities [illegible] kacs says, Hitler "was on[illegible] most terrifying creators of [illegible] confidence."

World War II began be[illegible] the moral more than the[illegible] weaknesses of the democra[illegible] two kinds of weaknesses [illegible] together. Forty years later [illegible] rising anxiety about the [illegible] tive weakness of the West.

Consider, for example, t[illegible] transformation of the [illegible] debate. During three weeks[illegible] ings in July, it became a[illegible] about how to rectify the U[illegible] tary weaknesses that SAL[illegible] flects and ratifies.

It is another sign of the times that on the 40th ann[illegible] of the beginning of war in [illegible] the nonfiction best-seller [illegible] cludes a novel written as a[illegible] by some British NATO offic[illegible] advisers. Its title is "The [illegible] World War: August 1985."

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هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

United Press International

Abel Muzorewa, Zimbabwe Rhodesia prime minister, prepares to leave by helicopter ...rungwe Tribal Trust after promoting amnesty to encourage defections from guerrilla forces.

16% of Total Have Died Since April

...ck Deaths in Rhodesia Fighting Soar

...y Carey Winfrey

...URY, Aug. 29 (NYT) — ...most 7,000 black civilians ... been killed since the war ...e in December, 1972, one-...hem died between April 1 ...r and the end of July. ...ing to the most recent ...igures, 31 of the 430 white ... who have lost their lives in ... died in the same four

...t week has been particu-...dy. According to military ...ques, 99 persons, mostly ...lians, have been killed in ...lashes between govern-ment troops and guerrillas of the Patriotic Front.

In a 24-hour period last week-end, 49 persons were killed, some by guerrillas, others by government security forces. Of those, 26 were black civilians and 22 were listed as guerrillas. A white rancher also was killed.

Black civilians have suffered in a variety of ways. Increasingly in the last three years, schools and hospitals have also fallen victim to the war. Of 444 rural hospitals and clinics, 211 have been forced to close because of the war, according to the government.

Almost 1,500 schools have also been shut because of terrorism, displacing almost 300,000 students and more than 7,000 teachers, the government said. The actual figures probably are higher. The government report announcing them notes that only those "reported officially in writing are included."

While the war has been growing steadily, the increased activity of the last few days was linked by many here to next month's conference called by the British government to amend the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Constitution, with each side apparently trying to gain negotiating leverage.

Both the government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, have accepted invitations to attend the conference, which is to begin Sept. 10 in London.

The conference is the first step in a three-stage British peace proposal unveiled by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Commonwealth conference earlier this month in Lusaka, Zambia. Under the proposal, agreement on a new constitution to reduce the power of the white minority here would be followed by a cease-fire and, ultimately, by new, supervised elections.

Muzorewa Accuses Mozambique

URUNGWE TRIBAL TRUST LAND, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (AP) — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa today accused Mozambique of sending soldiers to attack Rhodesia.

Urging guerrillas to lay down their arms, Bishop Muzorewa declared: "I want you to know that despite my goodwill gesture to our neighboring countries when I told them all we desired was to live in peace with them and to follow a good neighborly policy, their only response has been one of hostile silence and provocation."

He described the guerrillas as "our misguided children who are no longer fighting for liberation but merely take pleasure in murdering their parents, brothers, sisters, relatives and friends."

They "actually have Mozambique soldiers helping them to fight our black majority government," he said, adding: "We have captured some of these. . . soldiers and they are still held by us. They are here for everyone to see."

...ding Nicaragua Paper ...umes Role as Critic

By Karen DeYoung

...GUA, Aug. 29 (WP) — ...a's leading newspaper, La ...hile still strongly support-... five-week-old Sandinista ...nt it helped to put in ...as now begun to assume ... editor calls its rightful ... of "constructive criti-...

...aper's reappearance in a ...itical role and the reopen-...veek of private radio sta-...ve provided comforting ... Nicaraguans and foreign-...ing for progress toward a ...nocratic government than ...nastasio Somoza, the de-...sident.

...aise for the new govern-...till there — pages of pic-...l stories regularly glorify ... Sandinista achievements ...w there is equal emphasis ...rting the government's ... abuses of power and a ...ge of international news ...m Western wire services.

Delays Criticized

...editorial during the week-...rensa said pointedly that ...ere is time to correct ...ere should be no time to ...cuses." The paper, whose ...ere destroyed by Gen. ... National Guard during ... war, criticized the delays ... thousands of people who ...t in line to get visas. "If ...n't enough personnel to at-...hem, there are plenty of ...oking for work in this ... it said.

...per also criticized the San-...ilitary for tying up traffic ...ut the city, and accused ...ernment officials of delay-...ams by considering them-... "dispensable" and not del-...nough authority.

...ing the announcement of ...ess law guaranteeing free ...n, radio stations that had ...oked up to the national ... a news network went on .... Some now pick up gov-... programs. Others do not. ...e returned to their prere-...ry diet of U.S. pop hits ... love songs.

...propriated Property

...vernment has announced ... that all radio stations and ...'s two television channels ...r investigation" to deter-...h of them belonged all or ... Gen. Somoza, members ...vernment or strong sup-...o fled the country.

...ich Somoza-connected ...has been expropriated, in-...ne of the two television ...nd a radio station belong-...n. Somoza, and a radio ...wned by a member of ... from Gen. Somoza's po-...y.

...ical of the more relaxed ... Radio Sandino, the offi-...e of the Revolution" now ... communiques and hours-...dcasts of political events ...y Manilow and the Bee

...body likes the revolution-...," a housewife said. "But ...red of hearing 'The Tomb ...terrillas' [one of the San-...most sacred songs] 20 ...y."

...v press law contains none of the restrictions and provisions for government-imposed censorship and shutdown in what journalists here called the "black code" of the Somoza government.

It does, however, order that publications display "a legitimate concern for the defense of the conquests of the revolution, the reconstruction process and the problems of the Nicaraguan people" and serve as "vehicles for the development and cultural and educative process" of the country "when necessary."

It mandates that "critical commentaries on [government] functions, as well as all news, should be based on constructive ends and provable facts with which those responsible have been objectively confronted."

Liquor and cigarette advertising is prohibited, as are the use of names or pictures of revolutionary "heroes and martyrs" or anything associated with the "revolutionary struggle" for commercial purposes. There are prohibitions against invasions of privacy and exploitation of "women as sexual or commercial objects."

The Sandinista National Liberation Front is still represented by its own newspaper, Barricada, a propaganda organ of moderate Socialist politics and Third World news. Once distributed free, it now costs 10 cents a copy. But even at 20 cents a copy, La Prensa, which reappeared Aug. 16, has more than twice the circulation of Barricada.

Andean Pact Forges Bloc To Advocate Democracy

LIMA, Aug. 29 (AP) — The five Andean Pact nations, which banded together 10 years ago to encourage economic cooperation, have taken steps toward creating a political bloc that intends to advocate democracy throughout the Americas.

Economically, the alliance among Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela has been a less-than-perfect, but functioning, common market that assigns areas of production to each country and establishes special tariffs and other advantages to encourage regional economic integration.

But shortly before the fall of the President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, the group moved toward political action, a posture that has coincided with the return to democracy by two members of the Andean Pact ruled by military dictatorships for more than a decade.

In May, the group agreed to deal as a bloc with the Somoza government and the Sandinista guerrillas. The five member-nations sent special envoys to Nicaragua in an unsuccessful attempt to moderate a peaceful solution to the civil war. When that failed, the group urged Gen. Somoza to resign.

The group also played a key role in blocking a U.S. proposal, made at a meeting of foreign ministers of the Organization of American States, that a peacekeeping force be sent to Nicaragua.

When the guerrillas triumphed, the five nations quickly recognized the Sandinista government and agreed to coordinate their reconstruction aid to it.

Then, in Quito, Ecuador, earlier this month, Andean group foreign ministers signed a declaration that advocates the democratic process as the best means of guaranteeing liberty and human rights in the Americas.

The declaration did not say so but it was aimed at those South American countries still under military rule, such as Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

Ecuador and Bolivia inaugurated constitutionally elected governments this month. Venezuela and Colombia have well-established democracies. Peru, the only member ruled by the military, has announced elections for next May 18 and a transfer of power to a civilian government for next July 28.

President Luis Herrera of Venezuela said that the Quito meeting had convinced him that a new political force was in the works. "The Andean Pact, more than just economically, is a solid bloc that will act in the international field with the aspiration of converting itself into the defender of the democratic ideal," he said at the time of the meeting.

The Andean Pact's expressions of democracy have the backing of the U.S. government. This support was expressed recently by Rosalynn Carter, President Carter's wife, and by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who were in Ecuador for the inauguration on Aug. 10 of President Jaime Roldos.

Theater in London

Half Moon Reworks Buechner, Brecht

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 29 (IHT) — If there is going to be less state aid around for the performing arts this season, one major issue has yet to be resolved: Will every recipient of government grants simply have to live with a percentage reduction, or will certain small companies go to the wall altogether while the larger ones suffer correspondingly less?

It is not, for instance, widely expected that the National Theatre or the Royal Shakespeare Company will have ceased to operate by this time next year, whereas for certain smaller companies even a 10-percent reduction in aid could mean the difference between survival and closing.

Thus, signs of confidence among the less financially secure fringe companies are much to be welcomed. Especially so is the recently announced plan of the Half Moon Theatre, arguably London's most impressive and exciting "alternative" company, to move from cramped Aldgate premises to a Welsh chapel on Mile End Road, which they will introduce this fall with Frances de la Tour as a female Hamlet.

Buechner and Brecht

Meantime, their current double-bill consists of Buechner's "Woyzeck," unusually yoked to a new version of the Brecht-Weill "Mahagonny," not the full-scale rise and fall but the "Little Mahagonny," which preceded it by a couple of years. "Woyzeck" has been hauled by the Half Moon's director Robert Walker out of its usual surroundings and located instead in a horrendous kind of space-age laboratory. As a result, this is no longer an epic-theater account of the soldier who killed his mistress and was publicly executed in Leipzig in 1824, but instead a quirkily cynical play about the power of medical and military establishments.

Walker's production, although inclined to leave its actors suspended like goldfish in large tanks of water, serves as a useful curtain-raiser to a total reworking of the later Brecht.

For this, now entitled "Chobham Armour," the director and company have created a nightmarish Home Counties dinner party, constituting the most startling stage attack yet on the present Thatcher administration. Walker has apparently seen in Brecht's original attack on Weimar Germany a parallel with our present predicament: "High inflation, high unemployment, the pursuit of wealth, the lauding of acquisitiveness, the rewarding of greed — and the weak to the wall." As a result, he allows the Weill score to be sung in the context of an unacceptable-face-of-capitalism dinner party attended by stereotyped bankers and brokers plus an occasional pop singer.

That the songs do not actually work in this context, and seem to be interruptions to a quite different anti-Ayckbourn evening, is the price to be paid for relocating the original, one with which Brecht himself was never altogether happy. We no longer know, if we ever did, where Mahagonny is or why we wish to get there — what we do know is that we have to escape the present, one chillingly played by the Half Moon's company of six. They should, one feels, be about to move on to "The Threepenny Opera," a logical successor to their earlier triumphant "Guys and Dolls."

* * *

In New York earlier this year, it seemed to me that the best performance then on Broadway was Constance Cummings' as Emily Stilson in "Wings." That performance is now in London (on the National's Cottesloe stage until the end of September) and with it the chance to reassess Arthur Kopit's remarkable 90-minute play.

Certain critics have been noting with something akin to disdain that this was originally a radio play, as though that in some curious way disqualifies it from greatness. This is not an objection I recall being raised at the time of "Under Milk Wood." In truth, Kopit is probably the most talented and certainly the most versatile of all American playwrights in the generations that have followed Williams and Miller. Having written the comic classic "Oh Dad, Poor Dad" and "Indians," he has now come up with what is effectively the anatomy of a stroke.

When we first meet Emily she is alone on stage, reading a book, while somewhere in the background a clock ticks. Within seconds it is clear that something alarming and horrible has happened. The clock stops, and in its place we get a collage of sounds (betraying the play's radio origins) which eventually settle into those of a hospital where Emily has evidently undergone some kind of an operation. A nurse asks if she'd like a cup of tea — no, she replies, and the tea is smilingly brought. What Emily says, or thinks she says (and what we hear her say) is not what the others on stage hear her say. The words no longer fit the meanings, and often they can't be found at all.

What we have here is, at least in part, a documentary: Kopit's father once had such a stroke, and in the hospital his son met a lady who was to form the origins of Emily Stilson. She too had once been a pioneer aviator and in that career Kopit was to find the theatrical metaphor for a stroke: that of a pioneer pilot flying blind and at night, totally without bearings, searching for a light. It is the finding of that light, the moment when Emily can see snow on a park bench and say "snow," that is the triumph of "Wings," and not since Beckett created Winnie in "Happy Days" has any playwright so effectively turned a stream of consciousness into a drama.

"Wings" is about a return to normalcy, about the gradual clearing of the fog, about a fear of flying and the overcoming of that fear — to have an air ace captured, grounded, trapped by a stroke (and unable therefore to work any of the instruments on the panel of her own body) is a brilliant metaphor for a stroke and "Wings" is an electrifying evening, thanks largely to Miss Cummings herself. No actress has ever been quite so good at clenching her fists and surviving, and the production (at the Cottesloe as on Broadway and originally on radio) by John Madden, is a subtle and cunning and versatile showcase for that performance. The rest of the cast has little to do and does it admirably, especially Gabrielle Lloyd as the nurse who has to bring Emily back into the air.

Gabrielle Lloyd (left), Constance Cummings in "Wings."

The Paris Stage

Brave Revival of Claudel's 'Tete d'Or'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 29 (IHT) — Theatre et Lumiere, an idealistic ensemble dedicated to uniting "love, light, peace and joy" in its artistic manifestations instead of trying to get rich quick, is presenting Paul Claudel's "Tete d'Or" at the Bouffes du Nord.

The play is famous, but it has only had one Paris production. Claudel refused permission for its performance during his lifetime. He died in 1955 and in 1959 Jean-Louis Barrault gave the play its premiere magnificently at the Odeon with Alain Cuny and Laurent Terzieff in the principal roles.

The current revival does not match the earlier production, but that is beside the point. The point is that the Theatre et Lumiere is rendering the public a unique cultural service in mounting the play after years of neglect. Anyone interested in the modern French drama will be grateful for the opportunity to see this literary masterpiece acted. A whole generation has grown up since its previous appearance.

"Tete d'Or" was the Nobel Prize-winning poet's initial work in dramatic form. It was written in 1889 when he was 21 and preceded his return to the Roman Catholic Church and his globe-trotting, which in 1894 took him to China, where he revised his manuscript. Although he completed the first draft before his conversion to Catholicism, his finding of the road to Rome is foreshadowed partially in its pages.

Sweeping Tragedy

In this sweeping tragedy are the rebellious fire of his youthful nihilism, the wild poetic frenzy born of his emulation of Rimbaud, his disgust with the materialistic philosophy of the era, his aristocratic disdain for vulgar achievements and for mob adoration. The witch's brew bubbles with muffled messages, but showing the emptiness of earthly triumphs suggests the biblical teaching that all worldly gain is dust if its price is the loss of soul.

Mystic myths and occultisms were being reintroduced into the arts in the revolt against naturalism during the late 1880s. Mallarme's esoteric verse, Moreau's canvases of blazing orientalism and Wagner's operas were the rage of that day's avant-garde. Claudel came to maturity under the rising star of symbolism. His first play, like his subsequent ones, is in the form of a heroic dream.

At its outset, its scene undefined but of barbaric hues, Simon Agnel is burying the woman he has loved, having brought her body back to their native soil. He is joined at the graveside by the adolescent Cebes, who has loved the same woman and together they mourn at her tomb in fraternal grief.

In the second act Simon has become Tete d'Or, a ruthless conqueror of Genghis Khan dimensions. All Europe to the Caucasus lies under his heel, but his victory is empty, bringing him no inner contentment. The young Cebes, his boon companion, dies and he must hold his power single-handedly against the envious rabble. His impulse to possess the earth withers before the eternal mysteries of destiny.

Wallace Fowlie in his study of the dramatist has discovered the clue to the play's purpose in a line of a Claudel poem:

"Someone who is in me, more myself than I am."

It is this inner voice — be it of troubled conscience or of spiritual guidance — that defeats the seemingly invincible warrior who hacks out an empire for himself but is powerless to alter his own fate.

As epic drama it resembles at times Victor Hugo's restoration of knightly legend, "Les Burgraves," and elsewhere d'Annunzio's prophetic portrait of dictatorship, "La Gloria." Like them, too, it makes relentless demands on its interpreters.

At the Bouffes du Nord these are bravely attempted. Michel Favory's Tete d'Or and Charles Gonzales' Cebes are eloquently spoken and valiantly undertaken. The ensemble movement of the crowd episodes on the open performing space are adroitly and inventively maneuvered and the accompanying score, rendered at times by playback and at times by percussionists, is to excellent theatrical effect.

Georges Meron

Michel Favory and Charles Gonzales in "Tete d'Or."

Jazz

'Blue Devils' Invokes Kansas City Days

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Nostalgia is coming faster and faster. As lyricist Fran Landesman says: "Pretty soon we'll be nostalgic for breakfast."

Kansas City in the '20s and '30s is legitimate good-old-days material, however, and "The Last of the Blue Devils," a film scheduled by the Deauville Film Festival (Monday at 2:30 p.m.), evokes it with love.

The "hook" is a reunion of elderly KC greats in their Musicians Union Hall last year. The "star" is Count Basie. Basie comes into the hall wearing a winner's smile and his habitual blue yachting cap. Singer Big Joe Turner greets him: "Hey Bill, you leave your ship outside?"

Jay McShann laughs, close up. Was it luck or talent that launched Basie into super-stardom and relegated McShann to a historical backseat? McShann's blues band was considered superior to Basie's in the 1930s. But now, while Basie crosses the Atlantic on a Concorde, McShann is more modestly living out his days as a blues singer and pianist.

Vintage Footage

The late Walter Page is remembered as Basie's bassist, part of the rhythm section that made the band's style. But Basie began as the pianist in Page's Blue Devils band in Kansas City and this film is about the survivors.

Director Bruce Ricker cuts from shots of jam sessions in the union hall, and of Basie's current formation performing elsewhere, to faded stills and vintage footage, of Lester Young and Charlie Parker for example. Jay McShann gave a teenage Parker (who grew up in Kansas City) his first job. (Parker's first recordings can be heard, with McShann's band, on a British Spotlite album called "Early Bird.")

Violinist Claude Williams, bassist Gene Ramey, McShann and Turner put together a happy version of "Piney Brown Blues," after which they talk about their lives and the town. Sometimes the argot and accent could use subtitles.

The past they speak of was not always respectable. A saloon-keeper describes wide-open Kansas City in the '30s, where there "was no depression," thanks to Boss Tom Pendergast's political machine. Pendergast kept musicians, barmen, gangsters and prostitutes working. The fortunes of jazz were once tied closely to the mob, booze and general corruption. Good old days?

In one sequence, Ernie Williams, one of the original Blue Devils, explains the KC heritage to a group of black children on a street corner, telling them that one way out of the ghetto is to involve themselves with the music that was produced by it.

Basie celebrated his 75th birthday on Aug. 21. His understated piano style is one of the best living examples of "less is more." At the film's end, he is helped down the snowy walk from the hall to his double-parked limousine. He turns to the camera, smiles and waves, gets in the back seat and the chauffeur drives slowly off into the titles. We are reminded of a victorious gunfighter who has put a Western town on the map with the minimum number of shots necessary.

* * *

In the late '50s and early '60s, Rene Urtreger was pianist — with Pierre Michelot, bass, and Kenny Clarke, drums — in the only European rhythm section major American touring soloists found acceptable.

Then he disappeared into the backup bands of variety stars Sacha Distel and Claude Francois. And there were personal problems.

In the last two years he has emerged healthy and with desire. Like Barry Harris, Urtreger dedicates his style to the memory of the late bebop pianist Bud Powell. It's a style worthy of dedication.

Rene Urtreger, through Sunday, Sept. 2, Petit Opportun, 15 Rue des Levandieres-Sainte-Opportune, Paris 1, (11 p.m.-3 a.m.).

* * *

The summer festival season's final shout takes place from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2 in Willisau, canton of Lucerne, Switzerland.

It is one of those low-key festivals musicians discuss with approval and pleasure. Promotor Niklaus Troxler, who was born and lives in Willisau, avoids the circus atmosphere of other festivals. Although there is free camping, Market Hall holds only 1,500 people and the price is on the high side (110 Swiss francs for seven concerts over four days) to discourage "tourists."

The music tends to be demanding: Troxler wants a sophisticated, motivated audience.

Featured this year are the Max Roach/Archie Shepp duo, Sonny Fortune Quintet, Anthony Braxton Quartet, Sonny Murray Trio, Louis Hays Quartet, Freddie Hubbard, Elton Dean's Ninesense and others.

Jazz in Willisau, Bahnhofstrasse, CH-6130 Willisau, Switzerland.

Church in Chicago Rising From Ashes

CHICAGO (UPI) — Ashes from the Chicago fire of 1871 will help pay for restoring St. Michael's Church here — if they prove to be a hot item on the market.

The Rev. Donald Miller, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, said he had authenticated the ashes, found under the present church. He said parishoners shoveled the ashes from the destroyed church into basement tunnels.

The pastor thought of selling the ashes, sealed in bottles, as symbols of a community's determination to rebuild after destruction. The price per bottle is $18.71, suggested by the date of the fire.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — The Invaders will be at the Lyceum Ballroom Sept. 2. The Shadows are at Fairfield Halls the 2d and 3d and Boney M at Wembley Arena on the 4th. Milt Jackson is appearing every night except Sundays at Ronnie Scott's through Sept. 15.

CANNES — The Golden Gate Quartet will be at the Palm Beach Casino Sept. 1-22.

MONTE CARLO — Madeline Bell and Ravaki headline the Sporting Club Aug. 31-Sept. 6.

PARIS — Vince Taylor and the group Magnum are being held over through Sept. 7 every night except Monday at 8:30 p.m. at the Compagnie Premiere. The Jimmy Gourley trio will re-open the Club St. Germain Sept. 3. The Michel de Villers quintet is at the Caveau de la Huchette through Sept. 4, followed by saxman Hal Singer and the Jean-Pierre Sasson quartet Sept. 5-15.

ON TOUR — The British rock band, Police, will be in Hamburg Sept. 1 at the Markthalle; in Munich the 3d at the Schwabingerbrau; Wiesbaden the 4th at the Wartburghalle and the 7th in Veerburg, Holland at the Vlaggermolen

STOCKHOLM — Singer-pianist Lennie Blevett is appearing at the Reisen Hotel's Clipper Club every night except Sundays from 9 p.m. till 2 a.m.

The week's top single record in Great Britain: "We Don't Talk Anymore" by Cliff Richards.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

On the Arts Agenda

PARIS — The season at the Opera Comique resumes Sept. 7-15 with a series of performances of "Writings in the Wall," with Carolyn Carlson as choreographer and soloist, music by John Surman and staging, sets and lighting by Patrice Ionesco. The Opera reopens Sept. 11 with an all-Berlioz concert conducted by Sylvain Cambreling, with soprano Grace Bumbry as soloist in "Nuits d'Ete" and violist Bruno Pasquier as soloist in "Harold en Italie." This will be followed Sept. 14-20 with a ballet program of Kenneth MacMillan's "Song of the Earth" and three ballets of Maurice Bejart, "Life," being given its Paris premiere, "Serait-ce la mort?" and "Bolero."

* * *

WEST GERMANY — Current and forthcoming exhibitions include "From Musical Clock to Acoustic Environment," Akademie der Kuenste, Berlin (Sept. 16-Nov. 4); "Zen and the Arts," Museum for East Asian Art, Cologne (to Sept. 30); Photography in the 19th Century, Kunsthalle, Cologne (Sept. 8-Oct. 21); Vienna School of Fantastic Realism, Museum am Ostwall, Dortmund (Oct. 7-Dec. 2); Kurt Schwitters, Kunstverein, Hannover (Sept. 23-Dec. 1); Fritz Wotruba, Kunstverein, Heidelberg (to Sept. 16), The Garden of Eden — seven millenia of art and culture along the Tigris and Euphrates, Prehistoric Collection, Munich (Sept. 14-Dec. 16).

* * *

FAR EAST TOUR — London's Royal Opera opens its first tour of the Far East Sept. 10 with a performance of Puccini's "Tosca" in Seoul. The company will give six performances in the Korean capital, two each of "Tosca," Britten's "Peter Grimes" and Mozart's "The Magic Flute," all conducted by Colin Davis, Covent Garden's music director. The company will appear in Japan from Sept. 18 through Oct. 6, with 11 performances in Tokyo, three in Osaka and one in Yokohama, with the same repertory.

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12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅞	ACF	2.24	5.9	7	114	38½	38¼	38¼	
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.0	7	219	17¾	17½	17⅝	
32⅛	13	AM Intl	.28	1.6	7	133	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
14¼	8⅞	APL	1	8.9		40	11⅝	11	11¼	+⅛
47¾	33¾	ASA	1.84	4.7	8	106	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅛
31⅞	21⅝	ASA	1.40	5.2		282	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	—¼
14⅝	8½	ATO	.48	4.2	5	58	11½	11⅜	11½	
44	17	AVX	.50	1.2	13	39	42	41	41½	—½
21	21	AVX wi				4	21	21	21	
38⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.7	14	240	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+⅛
23⅞	16½	AcmeC	1.20	5.4	5	35	22¼	22	22¼	
6⅛	3½	AdmDg	.04	.9	6	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
13	10¾	AdaEx	1.28e	10.		27	12½	12⅛	12⅜	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.9	6	23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
36⅛	28⅝	AetnLf	$1.80	5.2	5	723	34⅞	34¼	34½	
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20	4.6	5	6	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
4	2	Aiken				127	3	3¼	3	+¼
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	1.8	10	223	32½	32	32½	—⅛
26⅛	15¼	AirDrFt	1.20	4.9	10	40	24¼	24¼	24¼	—⅛
15	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.9	7	56	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
9⅝	7⅜	AlaBP	dpt.87	11.		5	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
102	83	AlaP	pf 9.44	11.	2350	86	84½	86	+2½	
86½	72¾	AlaP	pf 8.28	11.	z110	75	74	75	+1	
26⅛	13½	Alaskln	.66	2.6	23	227	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	
45⅝	23½	Albdny	1	2.3	11	41	43¾	42¾	43⅝	+⅝
9½	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	9	50	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
46⅝	31	Albrtsn	1.20	2.8	9	21	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+⅛
39⅛	30⅛	AlcoA	2	5.0	5	420	u39⅞	38⅞	39⅝	+⅜
32	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.5	6	129	31¼	31	31	
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	4.7	7	105	8⅞	8½	8½	—½
33½	18½	AllgCp	1	2.9	8	150	u34¼	33½	34¼	+⅜
28⅝	25⅜	AlgCp	pf2.86	10.		114	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅛
15	6½	AlgAir			5	318	9⅝	9½	9½	
29¼	18	AlgAir	pf1.87	8.2		23	23⅛	23	23	—⅜
25⅛	13¾	AlgLud	1.28	5.0	5	219	u25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅜
40⅝	30	AlgLd	pf 3	7.4		23	40¼	40¼	40½	—⅜
22⅞	21	AlgLd	pf2.19	10.		23	22½	22	22	—⅛
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.76	10.	7	218	17⅝	17½	17½	
17⅞	14¼	AllenGp	s 1	6.3	7	33	15⅝	15½	15¾	+⅛
35	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.0	11	542	31	30½	30½	—½
40½	27⅝	AllldCh	2	5.4	8	246	37½	37¼	37¼	—⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AldAnM	.86	6.9	7	44	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
22¼	18⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.0	12	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
27⅞	20⅞	Alldstr	1.60	6.3	6	73	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
38⅝	27¼	AllisCh	1.80	5.0	6	336	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+⅛
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu	.840	3.9	9	1	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
21⅞	14½	AlphPr	.72e	3.4	9	23	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
57½	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.0	4	648	56	55⅝	56	+¼
22¾	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.8	8	64	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅜
41⅛	36½	Amax s	1.80	4.5	8	165	39⅞	39¾	39¾	—⅛
35½	43	a Amax pf	3	5.5		31	54	53⅞	53⅞	
45	29⅞	Amstd	1.40	4.7	8	253	30¾	29¾	29¾	+⅛
25⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.5	6	35	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
42	31	Amrc	pf2.60	6.8		1	38	38	38	
48⅝	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.3	6	391	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞	—⅛
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50	3.7		12	95½	94¼	94¼	—⅜
19⅝	10⅝	AmAir	.40	3.0	2	555	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
9¼	4	AmAir	wi			179	5½	5	5¼	—⅛
22⅝	18¾	AAir	pf 2.18	11.		6	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+½
22⅝	12¼	ABdsr	1.20b	7.5	7	64	16½	15½	16	+⅛
67⅝	45½	ABrnds	5	7.6	7	72	66⅝	66	66½	—½
22⅞	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70	5.4		1	31½	31½	31½	—½
33½	30⅝	ABrd	pf2.75	8.6		19	32⅝	31⅞	32	+⅛
35½	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	7.9		9	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	—⅜
47⅝	22⅝	ABdcst	1.20	2.6	8	120	46⅝	46	46	—⅛
19½	13¼	ABldM	.70	4.4	7	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
42⅞	34½	AmCon	2.50	7.0	6	162	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+⅜
22¼	19¼	ACon	pf1.75	8.5		10	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ACnTr				28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
32	23⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.3	9	3990	30¼	27⅞	30	+2⅞
14½	8⅝	AmDist				1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
35⅝	19⅝	ADT	1.16	5.2	9	40	22½	22	22⅝	+⅛
23⅞	19⅞	AEIPw	2.18	11.	9	394	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	—⅛
38⅝	27⅞	AmExp	1.80	5.1	8	570	35⅝	34¼	35	—⅝
15⅝	8¾	AFarml	.60b	4.8	6	45	12⅝	12½	12½	
23⅝	19	AGIBd	2e	9.6		22	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
20⅝	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.2		20	20	20	20	
23⅝	17½	AICyEl	1.84	9.2	8	65	20⅝	19⅞	20	—⅜
70⅝	49⅝	AlRich	2.80	4.0	9	820	70½	69⅝	70	—⅛
49¾	41	AlRc	pf3.75	9.1		z110	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
84¼	58¾	AlRc	pf2.80	3.4		8	83¼	83¼	83¼	
20⅛	9½	AlisCo			24	16	15⅞	16	—⅛	
36⅞	27¼	AutoDta	.64	1.7	17	294	u37	36⅝	36⅝	—½
35	18½	AvcoCo	1.20	4.7	3	511	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	—⅛
70	42	Avco	pf 3.60	6.8		1	52½	52½	52½	
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20	6.6		5	64½	64	64	—2
19⅝	12⅝	Avery	.40	3.3	8	x4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.80	3.6	7	182	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅛
61⅝	45⅝	Avon	2.80	5.4	13	344	52½	52	52½	—⅜
		— B—B—B —								
20⅝	14⅝	BarryW	s.52	2.4	12	183	u21⅞	20⅝	21¼	+⅛
50	32¼	Bausch	2	4.2	8	42	48⅝	47½	47⅝	—⅜
49½	33¾	BaxTrv	.50	1.1	15	135	47	46¾	46⅞	
9⅝	2⅝	BayGlf			14	563	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+⅜
24	18⅛	BayStG	2	8.6	7	13	23⅞	23½	23⅞	—⅛
12⅝	8⅝	BaykClg	.48	4.2	6	1	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
28¼	20⅝	BestFd	1.20	5.0	9	517	24¼	24	24	—½
58½	43⅝	Beat pf	3.38	6.9		6	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+¼
29⅝	20	Beckm	.28	1.0	17	289	28⅞	27½	28	—⅛
39⅝	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.4	12	299	35½	35	35	—½
35½	20	Beech	1	2.9	10	759	35⅝	35	35	+1⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Beker			15	706	u10½	9⅞	10	+⅜
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	1.9	9	66	42⅝	42	42	—⅛
30⅝	19½	Belden	1.60	5.8	5	31	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+⅛
9	6⅛	BeldnH	.36b	4.9	9	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23¼	14⅝	BellHow	.96	4.8	14	432	20½	19⅞	20	+⅛
11⅝	5½	BellInd	.20a	1.8	7	240	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
19⅝	17⅝	BellCd	g s1.52		4		18½	18½	18½	+⅛
25⅞	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.8	6	24	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
42⅝	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.2	6	168	41⅝	41	41⅛	+⅛
32⅛	21⅛	BenCo	2	6.7	6	461	30⅝	29⅝	30	
48⅝	40⅝	Benef	pf4.30	9.9		10	43½	43½	43½	+2⅝
57	43	Benef	pf4.50	9.6		z100	47	47	47	+1½
27⅝	22½	Benef	pf2.50	9.9		230	25¼	25¼	25¼	
3	1⅝	BengIB			11	137	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3½	BerkerP			12	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
34⅛	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	28	27⅝	27⅝	27½	+⅛
25⅝	19⅛	BethSt	1.60	6.7	3	698	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
47⅝	29⅝	BigThr	.80	1.9	15	11	41⅝	41½	41½	—⅛
27	14½	Binney	.80	3.0	13	474	u27½	24⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
36⅛	17⅝	BlsFSL	1.20	3.5	7	14	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	—⅜
25½	15⅛	BlackDr	.68	2.7	13	592	25½	25	25	+⅛
23⅝	19⅛	BlairJn	s 1	4.3	7	42	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
24⅛	13⅛	BlissL	1.10	4.7	8	20	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
26	19⅝	BlckHR	1.60	6.4	9	14	25	24⅝	25	
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	5.6	6	168	28½	28¼	28⅜	—⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Bluebrd	.28	2.0	9	196	u14	13⅝	14	+⅜
7⅛	3⅝	BobbleBr			5	123	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
48¾	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.2	7	1732	46⅞	45⅝	46½	+⅜
38⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.0	7	60	37⅝	37½	37½	
30⅞	24⅝	Borden	1.82	6.9	6	283	26¼	25½	26¼	+½
34½	26	BorgW	2	5.9	5	125	34	33⅝	34	+⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Bermns	.15e	2.6	4	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
25⅛	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	91	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
93	78	BosEd	pf8.88	11.		z200	83	83	83	
12	10	BosE	prI.17	11.		71	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
15	12⅝	BosE	prI.46	11.		10	13	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
18⅝	9⅞	Bralff	.44	3.6	8	167	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅜
46⅛	28½	BraunC	.80	2.0	13	94	41	40¼	40⅝	
30⅝	24½	BrigSt	1.20e	4.2	8	89	28½	28⅛	28¼	—⅜
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44	4.0	11	541	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+⅛
45½	35½	BristM	pf 2	4.9		25	40½	39⅞	40½	+½
28⅞	16¼	BrlPet	.53e	2.1	7	326	25⅝	25½	25¼	+⅜
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.88	6.9	9	32	15⅝	15½	15¼	+⅛
25	18⅝	BkvUG	2.07	8.6	7	29	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
23⅝	14⅞	BwnSh	1	4.6	5	16	21	21½	21⅛	+⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown	.30	2.0	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	6.4	6	35	28⅝	27⅝	28	—⅜
16	11	BwnFer	.60	4.2	9	209	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.3	6	359	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅛
34¼	27⅝	Brnsk	pf2.48	8.1		9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
41½	20	BrushW	2	5.0	7	23	40	39⅞	40	
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.1	8	276	21½	21	21¼	
6½	5⅝	BudgC	pf.60	10.		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
36½	22	BuffFo	1.80	5.2	7	4	34⅞	34⅝	34¾	+⅜
16⅝	10	Bundy	1	7.0	6	27	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
20¼	17⅝	BunkHl	1.96	11.		13	18¼	18	18	—⅛
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.4	7	57	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
22⅝	16¼	Burlind	1.40	7.7	7	211	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
65	35	BurlNo	2.10	3.3	5	131	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	—½
7½	6⅝	BrlNo	pf.55	7.7		27	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
58¼	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.1		49	56¼	56¼	56¼	—¾
29	17½	Burndy	1	3.5	10	14	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10e	1.7		254	5⅞	5⅝	5¼	—⅛
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20	3.0	11	374	73⅞	73½	73½	—½
25¼	14	Buthrln	s.80	3.2	9	18	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Butles			41	223	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	—⅜
		— C—C—C —								
65¼	45½	CBI Ind	2a	3.4	12	2	59½	59½	59½	—⅛
62⅛	44⅛	CBS	2.40	4.8	8	738	54	53¼	54	+⅜
11⅝	4⅝	CCI		4		198	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
31⅞	10	CI Rlty	.20e	.7	236	53	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
37⅞	29	CIT	2.60	4.5	9	1148	u32⅞	32	32⅞	+⅜
15	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.0	24	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
16	7⅞	CNA Fn		4	199		15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
20½	13⅛	CNA pf	1.10	5.5		56	20½	20	20	—⅛
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	10.		9	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
56	47¼	CPC	3	5.4	8	124	55⅝	54½	55⅝	+⅜
17	4¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
24¼	14⅝	CTS	.80	3.4	10	150	24	23½	23⅝	—⅛
50	26⅝	CabolC	1.60	3.4	7	86	47¼	46⅝	47⅝	+⅛
19	7⅝	Cadence			7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—⅛
36⅛	18⅝	Caesars	s		60	1803	26	25⅝	25¾	+⅜
20½	13	Callhn	.50b	2.5	11	141	20	19½	19⅞	+⅛
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		12	68	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
21	17	CmRt	g s.50			206	u21⅞	20¾	21⅞	+⅛
38	31⅛	CamSe	1.76	5.3	8	137	33	32⅝	33	+⅛
32½	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.6	8	95	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
30¼	18⅝	CdPac	g1.40e		1	q7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
16⅞	9	CanalR	.64	4.2	20	32	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
24¼	18⅞	CanMil	n1.16	5.2	7	14	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—⅛
47¾	36¾	CapCit	s .20	.4	11	18	44¼	44¼	44¼	+⅛
26½	18¾	CapHold	.92	3.8	9	451	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
5⅝	3½	Caring	p.07p			90	5½	5⅛	5½	
27½	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.3	7	36	27	26½	27	+1
11⅝	5⅞	CarolFg	.40	5.0	6	19	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
27⅝	18¼	CarPwr	2.08	10.	12	62	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
31¼	22⅝	CarTec	1.90	6.1	7	39	31¼	30¼	31	+⅜
13¼	10¼	CarrGn	.98e	8.3	12	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
23⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	5.9	5	23	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw	1.10	5.5	8	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
34	24⅝	CartHw	pf 2	6.0		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
9⅝	6⅝	CartWal	.40	4.8	10	42	8⅝	8½	8½	
10⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.67r	6.6	7	17	10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
23⅝	14⅝	CastlCk	.88b	4.8	8	89	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—⅛
65	52⅝	CatrpT	2.16	2.7	8	941	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.3	4	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
48¼	38½	Celanse	2.20	6.6	5	13	u48½	47¼	48⅝	+⅞
50¼	44¼	Celan	pf4.50	9.8		2	46	46	46	+½
8⅛	3	Cenco			9	1024	6½	5⅞	6½	+⅜
28⅝	14¼	Centex	.25	1.0	10	41	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
16½	14½	CenSoW	1.42	.4	7	230	15¼	15	15⅛	
21⅞	18	CenHud	1.96	10.	6	10	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
17½	15¼	CentUl	1.70	10.	7	84	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
29⅞	26	CnILt	pf2.87	11.		z2790	27½	27	27½	—⅜
11⅝	12¼	CentPS	1.36	10.	7	99	13½	13⅛	13½	+½
36⅝	18	CenLoE	1.68	4.7	8	150	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+½
16½	13¼	CeMPw	1.52	11.	7	37	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	
16	11⅝	CenSoyo	.76	5.8	6	61	13½	12⅝	13	
28⅝	23	CenTel	1.84	6.5	9	71	28⅝	28¼	28½	+⅛
54⅝	19⅝	CenZtrDat	1b	2.0	19	239	51⅝	50	50⅝	—⅝
8⅞	6⅝	CntrvTel	.60	7.0	7	38	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.0	11	15	18¼	18	18	—⅛
22	15½	CessAir	.80	3.5	8	389	u22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+⅜
28	19	Chmpin	1.40	5.1	6	146	27½	27⅛	27½	+⅛
13¼	9	ChamSp	.80	7.0	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
44⅝	4	ChartCo	.36		8	367	37⅝	36⅛	37½	+⅜
40	1	ChartCo	wi			332	33½	31⅝	32⅝	+⅜
22⅝	21½	ChartCo	pf			54	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
38½	28½	ChrlNY	2.44	6.6	5	89	37	36⅝	36⅝	+½
10⅝	7⅝	ChasRd	.74e	7.0		22	u10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
43⅝	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	5.7	6	259	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+⅛
81	72	ChasM	pf6.75	8.9		3	76	76	76	+½
97½	81	ChasM	pf7.60	9.0		6	84	84	84	—½
14¼	8½	Chelsea	.60b	5.0	4	23	12¼	12	12	—⅛
44⅝	26	ChmNY	3.16	7.5	5	56	42½	42⅛	42⅝	
24¼	20½	ChnNY	pf1.87	8.6		20	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
51¼	31	ChesVo	1.50	3.4	11	20	45	44	44½	+⅜
26⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.3	11	305	25½	25	25⅛	—⅜
34¼	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	7.3	4	109	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	—⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMilw			14	38	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+½
52½	21¼	ChiMilw	pf			2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅜
32½	23¼	ChiPnet	2	7.3	7	18	27½	27⅛	27½	+⅜
7⅝	3⅝	ChkFull				20	4⅛	4½	4½	—⅜
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCr			10	78	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
6	5	ChrDt	pf1.40	3.2		2	44	44	44	
10⅝	8½	Christn	.40e	4.6	5	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	Chrome	1.10	5.1	5	435	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+⅞
86	62½	Chrome	pf5	6.0		2	83	82	83	+5
12¾	7⅝	Chrysler	.20i			561	8⅝	8⅝	8½	—⅛
47⅝	23⅝	Chrys	wi			79	31⅛	3	3	
23½	14⅝	Chrys	pf2.75	17.		139	16¼	16	16½	
31	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.1	11	43	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
31¼	27⅝	CinBell	2.52	8.7	5	x5	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	10.	8	43	19½	19	19	
46	39	CinG	pf	4.	10.	z100	40	40	40	+1
107⅞	94	CenG	pf9.30	9.7		z70	97	96	96	—2
108⅝	98½	CinG	pf 9.52	9.5		z120	100¼	100⅛	100¼	
25½	18¾	CinMil	s .65	2.9	8	26	22½	22½	22½	—⅜
29½	22	s Citcrp	1.30	5.1	6	z561	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅛
75¾	49½	CitiesSv	3.60	4.9	11	185	74	73¼	73¼	—1¼
2½	1	CitzSoRt				237	2¼	2¼	2¼	
21⅞	12½	Citylnv	1.20	5.6	4	1520	u22	21⅛	21⅜	—⅛
2¼	1	Citylnv	wi			89	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
33¾	21	Cityln	pf 7	6.1		155	u34	33	33	—⅜
43⅝	31¼	ClarkEq	2.20	5.0	6	232	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+⅜
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	2.5	7	112	29⅛	28¼	28½	—⅝
37⅞	25⅝	ClvCli	1.40	3.9	10	90	36⅞	36	36⅝	
20⅝	16

هكذا من الاصل

) YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—WORLDWIDE TRADE—TECHNICAL PROGRESS

HE GDR - An Efficient, ıdustrialized Country; esult of 30 years of Successful Policy igh growth rates of the national economy - nproved Living Conditions For The Working eople.

ıy, in the 30th year of its ance, the German Democrat- ıpublic is a modern socialist strial state with a highly loped, partly industrialized ulture. Holding a position ıg the ten leading industrial ns of the world it has fur- d proof of the efficiency of ocialist economic policy.

economy has always been a al subject of the GDR's na- l policy. Nevertheless, the tion paid to economic policy e GDR has been even more sified in the seventies. The for the overall development e country, reaching far into uture, necessitate continuing teady upswing in the eco- sector. This upswing is not n end in itself, but is aimed isfying the material and spir- needs of the working people better.

dynamic economic develop- of the GDR is reflected in salient comparative figures llows. The industrial output ased from 25 billion marks in to nearly 280 billion marks 78. This comparison shows in the GDR, today, there is uced just as much in one h as in the whole of 1949. In the national income will be es that of the foundation 1949.

949, 30 employees were ed to produce a portion of nal income equal to 100,000 s. Today, this requires no than 5 employees. One ag- ural worker was producing tuffs for nine inhabitants in for a total of nearly 35 e at present. And yet anoth- ure. During World War II than one third of all flats destroyed or damaged on rritory of what is today the Over 2 million flats have built since the GDR was ed, half of them alone since

ut the rapid economic de- ment exemplified here by figures, the high develop- pace of the living standard e GDR population would have been achieved. One e "secrets" of the GDR's mic success is the fact that all progress in production, every increase in productivity, is for the direct benefit of the population as is proved, for instance, by the annual retail turnover which, from 1970 to 1978, rose by about 30 percent with the prices remaining absolutely stable. This is a clear proof of the considerable increase in the real income of the population.

Industrial development

37 in 100 employees of the GDR work in manufacturing enterprises. By far the largest part of these enterprises is nationally-owned and their share in the volume of industrial production is of the order of 99 percent.

The level of industrialization, as it has been reached so far in the GDR, is based on very unfavorable starting conditions prevailing at the time when the state was established.

There were substantial disproportions of primary industry in the processing sector. Considerable efforts were necessary to establish an independent metallurgical base.

As a result of the destruction from World War II the capacity of the primary industry, which was underdeveloped anyhow since most of its resources were located in the west of Germany, was not more than 52 percent of the 1936 level.

The metalworking industry had not more than 29 percent of its prewar capacity at its disposal, light industry 44 percent and the food industry 39 percent.

Add to this that the economy was seriously impaired due to the frontier in the west which, being open until August 13, 1961, was misused for systematic economic warfare against the GDR. According to US estimates, the GDR had thus to put up with losses totalling more than 100 billion marks.

An essential feature of the imbalances in industry was the almost total absence of a metallurgical base necessary for the extension of the existing machine-building industry, in particular the machine-tool and textile machinery manufacture. After World War II, the GDR had only one metallurgical plant with four outdated blast furnaces. There were practically no heavy engineering and basic chemical industries.

Big problems were also caused by the territorial structure of the industry. While in the north of the GDR there was no industry worth mentioning, the southern regions had a relatively high industrial concentration. It is above all owing to the socialist planned economy that these imbalances could be diminished step by step. The long-term investment policy resulted in the fact that as far as their growth rates were concerned, the industrially less developed regions secured a higher percentage than the industrialized regions. In line with territorial and structural conditions, specific branches of industry today set the typical character of the GDR's counties. For example, the chemical industry is primarily domiciled in the county of Halle, the heavy engineering industry in the county of Magdeburg, both the textile industry and the machine-tool and textile machinery manufacture in the county of Karl-Marx-Stadt, the office machinery industry in the county of Rostock, electrical engineering and electronics in the county of Dresden and in Berlin, the electric power and fuel industry in the county of Cottbus and shipbuilding in the county of Rostock.

Steady growth rates as they have been registered in the GDR for years, are an obvious sign of the fact that an economic system develops harmoniously. For several years now, the produced national income and the industrial goods production have been increasing by about 4 to 5.5 percent per annum. The five-year plan period 1971-1975 yielded the highest increase ever in the output of the GDR's national economy. Thus, for example, the total produced national income during this five-year period ran up to the remarkable sum of 637 billion marks. In other words it had grown by 30.1 percent as compared with the preceding five-year plan. More than 22,000 new products and techniques were introduced into the production during this period. Proceeding from this solid basis, the GDR has successfully terminated the first three years of its five-year plan covering the period 1976-1980. The basic figures of the plan targets will do to illustrate the intention of the GDR to continue improving living standards and streamlining the material-technological basis.

The five-year plan until 1980 provides for, among other things:

— In 1980, the produced national income is to reach a total amount of 182 to 185 billion marks.
— By 1980, the industrial goods production will be stepped up to 134 to 136 percent.
— The total expenditure to be spent on science and technology in 1980 will amount to about 4.2 percent of the national income.

In line with this planned development, the expenditure of public funds on the improvement of living conditions, on housing, the maintenance of stable consumer prices and rates, on education, public health, recreation, culture and sports will be increased from about 161 billion marks in the years 1971-1975 to the considerable sum of 207 to 210 billion marks in the period until 1980.

The structure of industry and manufacture

On the basis of a primary industry extended in conformity with the existing natural resources and objective requirements, an efficient processing industry has developed in the GDR. The industrial gross production of the GDR divides into several main branches of industry as shown in the accompanying table.

The dynamic development of the socialist industry entailed both a comprehensive expansion of the output of already existing branches of industry such as textile machinery building, lignite mining, shipbuilding, power plant construction, and the rapid emergence of new industries developing as a result of the scientific-technological revolution, for instance, electronics. During recent years, priority was given to the growth of those branches of industry that determine the technological progress such as chemical industry, mechanical engineering and vehicle construction, electrical engineering/electronics and scientific instrument manufacture. Their share in the total output rose from 30 percent in 1949 to roughly 50 percent at the present time.

Growing concentration of production

In connection with structural changes of production the GDR's industry has undergone a major process of concentration. Over the past two decades, for instance, the number of manufacturing enterprises has decreased from about 20,000 to 10,000. It is above all in the primary industry where the production is concentrated in some few large-scale enterprises. Efficient industrial combines have arisen, the total number of which is at present 40 and they are subordinated to the Departments of Industry. More than 800,000 people are employed in the factories affiliated with these combines. This is one third of all people working in industry. The largest industrial enterprises of the GDR include the VEB Leuna-Werke with about 30,000 employees and the nationally-owned interprises Filmfabrik Wolfen, Chemiekombinat Bitterfeld, Schwermaschinenbau "Ernst Thälmann" Magdeburg with employment figures between 13,000 and 18,000.

Fixed assets and investments

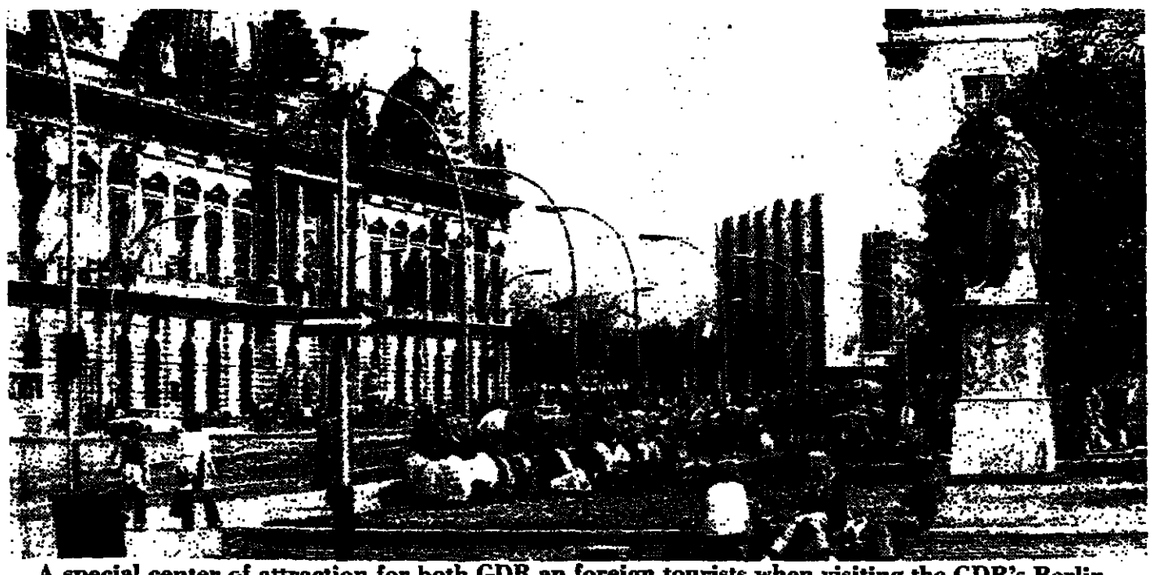
Today the GDR's industry manages fixed assets, i.e. machinery, equipment, premises and other installations, with a value of some 260 billion marks. The portion of fixed assets is particularly large in some branches of the primary industry. Per employee in the power and fuel industry, for example, there are fixed assets to the value of about 280,000 marks, and about 140,000 marks each in the chemical industry, and about 110,000 marks each in the metallurgical industry.

The volume of assets available in the industry is approximately equivalent to the industrial output of a whole year. The rapid development of fixed assets has been due to the concentrated application of investments. New facilities for the increase of production have been created by developing branches of industry so far not available in the GDR,and by extending already existing manufacturing plants.

The steady growth of the investment sums is indicative of the continuous increase in the accumulation strength of the GDR's national economy. In 1978, no less than 25 billion marks were available for industrial investments. (Investments for the whole national economy amounted to around 50 billion marks.) Particularly booming were investments in the fields of electrical engineering/electronics, mechanical engineering and vehicle construction, and the chemical industry. These investments secured both proportional economic development and a substantial increase in productivity.

In the years to come, investments will primarily be used for intensifying production. Thus the trend pursued so far will be continued. For example, the share of rationalization investments of the ore mining, metallurgical and potash industries in the overall investments figure is at present 70 per cent. In general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction this share is on the order of 75 per cent and in electrical engineering/electronics at 80 per cent.

The variety of facts and figures covering both the past and the future economic development shows that the GDR may with pride strike the balance of its economic development over 30 years. The exercised unity of economic and social policy will continue to prove a dynamic motive power. The policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany guarantees full employment with the national well-being steadily improving, thus implementing one of the main targest of socialism; to operate an economic system whose achievements are made available directly to the working people.



A special center of attraction for both GDR an foreign tourists when visiting the GDR's Berlin capital is the lovely, world-famous Street, "Unter den Linden".

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Branch of industry	Index based in 1950 averages as 100		
	1960	1970	1978
Electric power and solid fuels	169	247	327
Chemical products	290	613	1,070
Metallurgical products	354	587	929
Building materials	308	571	910
Products of machine-building and automotive industries	365	734	1,151
Products of electrical, electronic and instrument manufacturing industries	460	1,144	2,256
Products of the light industry (without textiles)	225	372	570
Textiles	246	344	505

In a portion of 100 marks each of industrial output, the share of the primary industry is 30 marks, that of the metalworking industry 35 marks and of the light and food industries 35 marks, too.

THE GDR AT FAIRS IN LEIPZIG AND ABROAD

Over the past 30 years, Leipzig has become the center of east-west trade

1979 Leipzig Fair

haracter of the 1979 Au- Fair, to be inaugurated in g on September 2, will be the forthcoming 30th anni- ry of the German Demo- Republic. 30 years of the —this also means a period years in the long history of ipzig Fair, one of the oldest ichest in the world's history. g the last three decades the g Fair has developed in a er which is without pre- it in its history. Today the epresents a dominant center st-West trade.

irst fair after the end of l War II was held in spring only some five months after DR's foundation. At that or the first time, everybody see for himself those inten- hat the young state pursued egard to the establishment ade relations with other ies. This was based on the first Minister President GDR, Otto Grotewohl, had usly declared in his govern- statement: "The government lers it one of its most im- nt tasks to establish trade ns with all states who are to trade with us on the ba- equality".

s at the 1950 Spring Fair he socialist countries made first appearance in Leipzig representative collective tions. As early as this ere the socialist foreign coun- ccupied a display area of than 20,000 sq.m. Leipzig's on as an international trade was given a new accent. It e evident that, with the so- countries, an economic po- was in the process of de- nent which, henceforth, the economy would have in- gly to reckon with. Not lat- n 5 years after the end of ormer agricultural countries yed manufactured goods in on to their traditional na- products.

USSR, too, was represented major range of commodi- the first postwar Fair and d over 5,000 exhibits. succeeding Fair events, after 1950, had primarily been characterized by the exhibiting socialist countries, the first Western countries, too, gradually came to Leipzig. This was because they simply had come to realize that, in the long run, it would not be possible to overlook Leipzig as a Fair and, of course, because they wanted to tap the large market of the expanding socialist countries. In 1953, Austria was represented with a collective exhibition for the first time, joined in the two following years by the United Kingdom and France, respectively, also attending with collective displays.

The growing economic strength and the increase in the GDR's foreign trade turnover contributed largely to the fact that Leipzig attracted other Western countries as well. Since the mid-fifties, more and more developing countries, from Africa, Asia, and Latin America came to Leipzig to use the opportunities given there for establishing commercial relations and making contacts in the interest of their own economic development. In 1959, no less than 49 countries were represented by their exhibitors, and visitors had come from 73 states.

Long History, Bright Future

A special highlight in the recent history of the Leipzig Fair was the 550th Jubilee Fair which was held in 1965 and registered an attendance record with guests from over 100 countries. This Jubilee Fair demonstrated in every impressive way the unique position held by the Leipzig Fair, in particular with regard to the ever more intensifying trade relations between the socialist countries and the capitalist and developing countries.

The unique position of the Fair has been even more consolidated recently as is shown by a look at the forthcoming Autumn Fair, which will take place from September 2 to 9. More than 6,000 exhibitors from 50 countries will be presenting their ranges of capital and consumer goods in an exhibition area totalling 280,000 sq.m. The international goods offered, featuring high standards, form an excellent basis for brisk business activities, for the comparison of achievements, and for scientific-technological information.

GDR industry will be displaying its entire export range comprising, in the jubilee year of the GDR, many new products. At their Fair stands, 2,800 foreign trade organizations, combines and export enterprises will reflect the steady increase in output of the national economy of the host country. Among these exhibitors will be such known foreign trade organizations as Chemie-Export-Import, Invest-Export, Unitechna, WMW Export-Import, Transportmaschinen Export-Import, Intermed Export-Import, Glas-Keramik, Textilcommerz, Wiratex, and Demusa. The other socialist countries, among them all the COMECON memberstates, will be participating with representative stands in the trade sections important to their national economies, as well as with Fair offices. The largest exhibitor will be the USSR, with its collective exhibition on the Fair grounds.

Numerous developing countries will make use of the Fair to extend their trade relations with the GDR and other states. 1,500 exhibitors will be present from 26 capitalist industrialized countries and West Berlin, among them renowned trusts, national industrial associations, export and import companies, banking houses and numerous medium-sized business enterprises.

As far as capital goods are concerned, the Autumn Fair will be featuring the following seven trade sections: chemical industry, chemical processing equipment, plastics processing machinery, textile and shoe-making machines, printing machines, road vehicles and medical equipment. This fall, the chemical industry section which includes the trade group of agricultural chemicals, will have a very large number of participants.

Besides the seven capital goods sections, consumer goods, too, will occupy a large area, being displayed in a total of 20 trade sections.

With regard to international participation and the diversity of goods exhibited, many trade sections of this year's Autumn Fair will show the features of specialized fairs. For example, 22 countries will be represented in the chemical section, 18 in the section of road vehicles and medical equipment, 35 in the food and allied products section, 30 in the textiles and clothing section, and 19 in the section of household chemicals, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals.

In addition to the extensive exhibition range, there will be a varied program of scientific-technical lectures complementing the range of goods exhibited by an abundance ofinformation. Mention shall be made here of the series of lectures "High-performance plastices processing machinery", "Up-to-date textile techniques", "Agrochemical techniques" as well as further technical lectures held by exhibitors and relating to other major display sections of the Fair.

The GDR at the Fairs of the World

What is true of the Leipzig Fairs, applied also to the GDR's participation in foreign fairs. Both events reflect the rapid development of the GDR's trade and economy in its 30-year-old history. While, today, no major international exhibition can be imagined without the participation of the GDR, things looked quite different in 1949 when the GDR was founded. The then schedule of participations in foreign fairs included merely 5 dates. It is interesting, however, that as early as that time the GDR, in addition to events in the USSR, Poland and Hungary, attended two fairs in non-socialist countries, namely Sweden and the Netherlands.

Although up to the early seventies, most capitalist countries and a large part of the developing countries, too, adhered to the rigid policy of non-recognition of the GDR, the number of fairs attended by the GDR in these countries increased steadily since 1949. In 1965, there were already 24 international exhibitions at which the GDR was represented, with official collective displays of its foreign trade enterprises. For many realistic-thinking Western businessmen, industrialists and politicians the following contradiction became ever more obvious: on the one hand, there were the Western governments ignoring the GDR's existence under international law and, on the other hand, there was the efficient economic power named GDR which was present in the Fair places of other countries. No doubt, it would not be exaggerated to say that this presence had no inconsiderable share in the fact that a realistic attitude towards the GDR prevailed all over the world within a relatively short period.

Nowadays, the German Democratic Republic is represented, every year, with nearly 30 official collective exhibitions at the most important Fairs in the world. Whether in Moscow or Hannover, Paris or Vienna, whether in Algiers or Tripoli—the GDR is always among those whose ranges of exhibits set the character of a great fair.

A look at the present structure of the GDR's official participations in foreign fairs demonstrates both the basic trend of its trade policy and the internationality of its foreign trade relations. Approximately 60 per cent of the participation in fairs is in socialist countries, about 20 per cent each in the developing and capitalist industrialized countries. In addition to the said official participations in foreign fairs, the GDR's Fair policy is unthinkable without the participation of individual foreign trade enterprises in international specialized fairs. Some 250 of such "individual displays" staged by GDR foreign trade enterprises are registered every year.

This internationality is an essential feature of the GDR's trade policy, finding its expression in the motto of long standing "For trade open to the world and for technical progress". The offer of peaceful trade submitted by the GDR to all countries of the world, which is also reflected in the multitude of Fair participations, represents at the same time a major contribution to the implementation of the resolutions passed by the European Security Conference in Helsinki.

Exhibitions from more than 60 countries and West-Berlin were represented at the Leipzig Spring '79 Fair. Here, in the expansive grounds, one sees some of the 22 major exhibition halls, in addition to the 30 major pavilions.

30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC-PEACE POLICY FROM THE BEGINNING

GDR Membership in COMECON Guarantor For A Rapid Economic Development.

The economic and political development of the GDR over its 30 years of existence has been closely connected with the fact taht the country is a member of the international economic organization of socialist countries, i.e. the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON).

COMECON, which in 1979 also celebrates the 30th anniversary of its foundation, was established in January 1949 and the GDR joined this organization in 1950. In view of the immense problems created by the destruction during World War II, this decision was of almost vital importance to the GDR's national economy. In particular, this was true of the development of heavy industry which, without the aid of the USSR and other socialist states, would never have gained efficiency so quickly. The streamlining of the GDR's chemical industry in the early sixties was also effected in close cooperation with the other COMECON states.

Today, the economic activities of the member countries would be unthinkable without their cooperation in COMECON. For example, a large portion of specialized production makes it possible to concentrate research and manufacturing facilities in particular countries. Uniform standards guarantee a high degre of compatibility of different products. To an ever greater extent, there is a true integration of the national economies of the countries united in the COMECON.

This statement is confirmed, among other things, by the volume of the exchange of commodities between the GDR and the COMECON countries which, in 1980, will be about 45 times the volume of 1950. Apart from the further deepening of the international division of labor, it is above all the solutuion to the following problems, with which COMECON is at present concerned:

— Handling of joint investment projects such as the international gas pipeline "Soyuz" which has just been completed.
— Elaboration and implementation of long-term programs for the development od such branches as the consumer goods industry.
— Long-term securing of raw materials and fuel supplys.

For years now, COMECON has registered the highest and steadiest growth rates as compared with other economic regions. This and its growing share of world production—about 35 per cent—characterize the advantages which economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights implies for the countries united in COMECON.

PEACE POLICY—FROM THE FIRST Constructive GDR Contributions To The Maintenance Of Peace Recognized All Over The World.

30 years of the GDR—this does not only mean 30 years of a successful economic and social policy, this also means 30 years of an untiring struggle for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. This statement does not exist on paper only, but is a fact recognized throughout the world. It is proved by both an abundance of historical facts and the GDR's present political action.

Firstly, however, let's look back. Directly after the end of World War II, consistent measures were taken to eliminate all fascist remains on the territory of what is today the GDR. With the foundation of the German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1949, politicians came into power who, committedly and at the risk of their lives, had fought against Hitler and his criminal war. As early as 1933 they had warned: "Who votes for Hitler, votes for war!" The fact alone that power in the GDR was taken over by these committed anti-Fascists, is guarantee enough that never again will a war will emanate from the soil of this German socialist state.

However, it was obvious from the very beginning that peaceful development in Europe and the whole world would not come about automatically. Therefore, the young GDR consistently concentrated its policy on securing practical measures for the safeguard of peace. Out of this attitude the GDR took such initiatives as the proposals for the signing of a peace-treaty and for the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

The basis for these activities was the Constitutuon which had come into effect on October 7, 1949, and which stipulated, among other things, that "it is the duty of every citizen to serve the maintenance of peace". At the same time, the GDR declared itself for the UNO Charter and proclaimed, in its Constitution, that any warmongering a crime.

It is generally known that the majority of constructive disarmament proposals submitted during the period after World War II was initiated by the socialist states. The GDR, being always among the initiators, did everything in its power to help implement these proposals. The GDR had a decisive share in the realization of one of the fundamental pillars of European security—the set of European agreements, by means of which the realities having arisen as a result of World War II and the postwar development were recognized on the basis of internatioonal law. The GDR took a constructive part in the conclusion of the quadrilateral agreement on West Berlin, agreed with the FRG upon a treaty on the bases of mutual relations under international law, and cooperated actively, together with the other European socialist countries, in the elaboration of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Since the GDR has become a member of the UNO, it is also acting in this international organization for the establishment of a stable, worldwide peace. It advocates a world disarmament conference to be summoned in this connection which should decide on effective actions.

The constructive attitude assumed by the GDR during the present Vienna talks on a mutual balanced forces reduction (MBFR) is also widely appreciated. An recent example of how the GDR persistently seizes all opportunities for securing peace, was the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states, held in Moscow on November 22 and 23, 1978, where the socialist countries took up an unequivocal position on the burning questions of our time, stating, among other things:

— The escalation of the arms race is the greatest threat to peace and détente. Therefore, it becomes ever more urgent to call a halt to the material preparation for a new war and to bring about a decisive turn in the struggle for the ending of the arms race.
— It is necessary to enter into negotiations on the stoppage of the production of nuclear weapons of nuclear weapons including their complete liquidation. In this connection, priority must be given to the immediate banning of the neutron bomb.

All endeavors the GDR makes to pursue its uncompromising peace course are inspired by the great longong for peace of all citizens of the Republic. Their efforts for the further construction of socialism will be in vain unless peace is safeguarded and people can enjoy the results of their industriousness without the threat of a devastating new world war.

Trade On The Basis Of Equ Rights, Contribution To Peace.

In addition to its steady and dynamic trade with the socialist countries, the GDR is also interested in continuing the development of its economic relations with capitalist countries, trusts, and companies. It considers the development of intensive economic relations with these states an important factor in the recovery of the international situation, and in the relaxation of political tensions. Such relations create an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and favor the establishment of a lasting, extensive relationship of mutual benefit which may counteract the emergence of complex political conflicts. True to the old maxim "people who are in business with one another do not shoot at one another", the GDR is very anxious to develop lasting economic relations with the capitalist countries, thus simultaneously implementing the lines laid down in "basket 2" of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Therefore, major business enterprises have been entrusted with orders for the execution of large GDR investment projects. For instance, the trusts VOEST-ALPINE Morton AG of Austria, Rhone-Poulence of France, Mitsui of Japan and Hoechst-Uhde of the FRG erect large industrial installations for the chemical industry in the GDR. Japanese, Swedish and Finnish large-scale plies for the GDR's bu industry should also be ment in this connection. On the initiative the business rel with trusts and major cap enterprises have been stre ened. Especially conducive were syndicate agreements long-term mutual supply tracts. Syndicate agree were signed, for example, Montedison of Italy, Dow C cal of the USA and R Poulence of France while are long-term agreements among others, Guest, Keer Nettlefolds of the U.K., Stork of the Netherlands, E of Italy, Courtaulds Ltd. o U.K. and Svenska Indus gen/AB of Sweden.

In spite of many positive tre the trade between the cap countries and the GDR, it is ertheless stated that the prin agreed upon in Helsinki ar yet respected by all states. I regard the GDR takes the that these principles can be effect only if the business tions are bases on the princi reciprocity and mutual a tage. Only then trade bet states of differing socio-econ systems can make the gre possible contribution to pea coexistence between these tries.

DATA Processing Equipment And Office Machines From GDR With Growing Share Of International Market.

Among the major European manufacturers of electro nic data processing systems, a young enterprise from the GDR is making an increasing reputation for itself: the nationally-owned combine ROBOTRON. This socialist, large-scale enterprise unites virtually all firms manufacturing data processing systems and office machines in the GDR. In terms of figures, these are 21 manufacturing enterprises employing over 70,000 specialists. In addition to manufacturing plants, the combine ROBOTRON includes its own sales and service organizations as well as a foreign trade enterprise. It is an interesting contrast that the combine ROBOTRON, as a maker of the most modern manufactured goods, has its principal establishment in Dresden, the city which is so rich in tradition. Thus, the international renown of Dresden as the city of the arts has been enlarged by a new aspect, the no less than 7,500 scientists and technicians working at the Combine's research institute in Dresden.

Good Service

The combine ROBOTRON as an association of those GDR enterprises whose ranges include data processing equipment and office machines is the outcome of a dynamic and flexible economic policy. With the establishment of this Combine not long ago, it has been taken into account that the enormous growth rate in this branch of industry necessitates concentration of research, manufacture and sale. This concentration has primarily led to a rapid improvement of the technical level of the devices produced. By now, the combine ROBOTRON is one of the largest manufacturers of data processing systems and office machine in Europe. About 70 per cent of all products are exported. The buyers come from 65 countries and their number keeps growing. Because of that, ROBOTRON is also incessantly engaged in improving its advisory and after-sales services. In no less than 25 countries ROBOTRON has, by now, established its own foreign trade agencies guaranteeing reliable after-sales service which is today the main demand of international buyers. Apart from this excellent advisory points in favor of ROBOTRON devices which are mentioned in n umerous references:up-to-date technology, high dependability, reliability in service, and a reasonable ratio between price and performance, as well.

A new system — ESER

If one analyzes the rapid development of the GDR industry in the manufacture of data processing and office machinery, one fact cannot be omitted - the cooperation of the COMECON countries in this sector. Since 1969, there is a multilateral governemental agreement providing for joint development, manufacture and application of modern data processing system and aiming at the development of a standardized system of EDP equipment (ESER). This governmental agreement of 1969 has, since then, produced respectable results. Owing to the international division of labor, an advanced system of central processing units and peripheral devices could be developed, a result which each country by itself would never have attained over such a short period. The latest outcome of the COMECON countries' cooperation in the sector of data processing equipment will be presented to the international public in summer 1979; that is, a new generation of ESER-based systems.

A LOOK AT ROBOTRON

The photos shown here serve to illustrate some aspects of the world of ROBOTRON, the rapidly growing electronics firm that is achieving a well-earned international reputation for excellence and dependability in its advanced product line

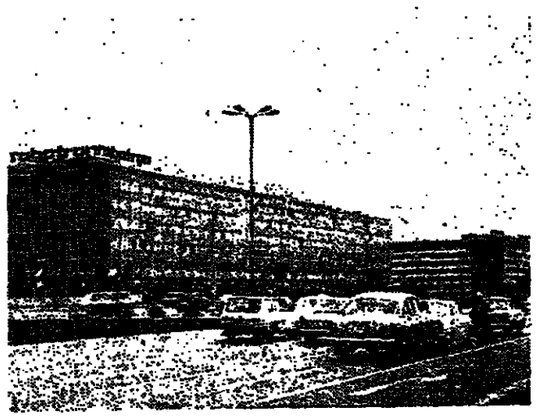
PHOTO No. 1 - RIGHT, TOP:
This is VEB Kombinat Robotron GDR-Dresden, home of the famous ROBOTRON products.

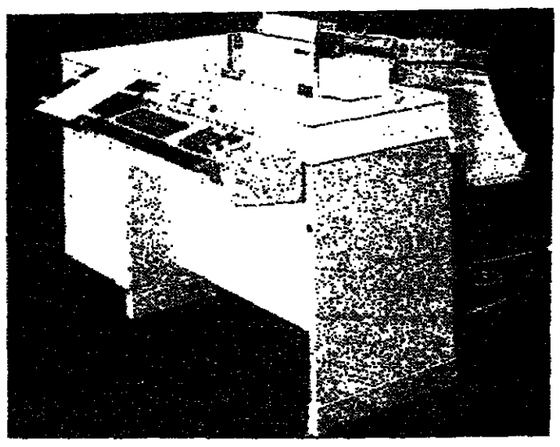
PHOTO No. 2 - RIGHT, 2d FROM TOP:
The Magnetic account computer, ROBOTRON 1750 (see text to right).

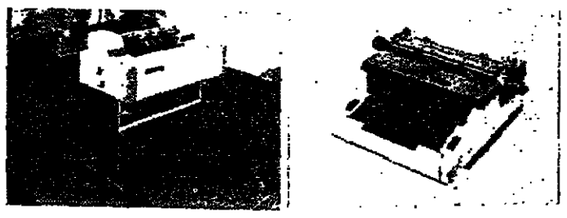
PHOTO NO. 3 - 3d FROM TOP, LEFT:
The Automatic invoicing and accounting machine ROBOTRON 1720 (see text to right).

PHOTO No. 4 - 3d FROM TOP, RIGHT:
Typewriter Model ERIKA 110/115 (see text to right).

PHOTO No. 5 - RIGHT, BOTTOM:
This is the Computer CE 1040, also described in the text to the right.







Top Products Of The GDR's Data Processing And Office Machine Industry.

Automatic invoicing and accounting machine ROBOTRON 1720

Invoicing, accounting and statistics - these are the principal application fields of the ROBOTRON 1720. It makes no difference at all whether the users are textile manufacturers, farmers or craftsmen, building contractors and transport agents, advertising agencies or even hospitals. The universality of the ROBOTRON 1720 also becomes manifest in the configuration possibilities of the basic version: with punched-tape output, magnetic account system and with floppy disk.

Only a minimum of manipulations is necessary to operate this machine. After the invoicing, the debitor accounting is effected automatically. The processing of statistics is also possible and produces immediate information. A branch-oriented software is part of the manufacturer's standard range of delivery. Thus, for example, the ROBOTRON subsidiary Büromaschinenwerk Sömmerda developed, by order of the firm RATIONAL GOD of Würzburg, a program system "financial accounting" for the magnetic account computer ALL SYSTEM 580.

Small automatic invoicing machine ROBOTRON 1711

The ROBOTRON 1711 is destined for the application in small and smallest enterprises. It represents the combination of an electronic, microprogram-controlled, calculating, storage and program unit with an electric office typewriter. Craftsmen, retailers and agents can make daily use of the ROBOTRON 1711 for invoicing, calculating turnover figures and value-added tax or for dealing with minor accounting operations and the correspondence. The alphanumeric keyboard can be varied according to the specific requirements of the country concerned.

Magnetic account computer ROBOTRON 1750

The ROBOTRON 1750 unites the advantages of electronic data processing and the conventional accounting technique. In line with its technical design, the ROBOTRON 1750 is especially suitable for the following fields of application: financial accounting, invoicing, warehousing, internal material economy, calculation of gross and net wages, progress control in case of a discrete production, cost accounting and deadline control of the company's management. The magnetic account computer consists of the freely programmable central processing unit, the input/output unit and the magnetic account headpiece.

In addition, paper tape punch and floppy disk are also available. A ferrit-core storage with a capacity of 8 Kbytes is used as working memory for data and programs. Standard software packs are available for the most important application fields. Being independent of branches they can easily be adapted to the specific requirements of every enterprise.

Computer EC 1040

One of the ROBOTRON computers held in high regard by international users, is the EC 1040 which has stood the test in many countries for several years. Three computers were installed in the Associated Institutes for Nuclear Research in Dubna, one of the largest nuclear research establishments in the world. Another eight computers were supplied to the USSR as well, i.e. to the Soviet Ministry of Oil Industry. Two computers of the EC 1040 type are applied in space research where they solve problems of the socialist countries' Intercosmos Program.

EC 1040 computers supplied so far to a total of nine countries, stand the test on three continents to the users' fullest satisfaction.

Typewriters from ROBOTRON

The typewriter range of ROBOTRON comprises small mechanical typewriters as well as mechanical and electric office typewriters.

The more than 60 years of experience in the manufacture of small typewriters are reflected in the ERIKA 110/115 model. Thanks to its low weight, modern design and excellent typing qualities the ERIKA can be used both at home and en route. With the mechanical office typewriter ROBOTRON 20 all writing work involved with the daily office routine can be handled with ease. It speaks well for the high quality of this machine that the acting double world championess in typewriting, Gisela Ebersbach from the GDR, won both titles on this model in 1977 and defended these titles in Vienna in 1978. In the high-speed typing contest lasting 30 minutes she did 574 strokes a minute on the ROBOTRON 20. Likewise extremely reliable is the electric office typewriter ROBOTRON 202 which is equipped with a nine-place locking de tabulator, 42 typing keys wi characters, and five typing function keys for permanent tion.

A ROBOTRON novelty has introduced in 1979. It is the E system-page typewriter 1 500.

ROBOTRON Revolutionizes Ski-Jumping Measuring Techniques.

Now as before, many branches of athletics are faced with a problem - the objective judgment of results obtained. Whether in figure skating, boxing, gymnastics or in diving - subjective judgments depriving many an athlete of the fruit of years of hard training are prevailing everywhere. That is why technicians all over the world have been working for years on finding facilities for the objective judgment of athletic performances. Today, swimming competitions or international contests in sprint races of track and field sports cannot be imagined any longer without electronic timing.

Among the events that have been a topic for the introduction of electronic judgment for a long time, is also ski-jumping. What matters here is a precise measuring of lengths achieved because with alighting speeds of more than 100 kilometers per hour, the human eye is not capable of an exact determination. However, the majority of technical solutions presented so far in this respect proved to be little feasible. But the scientists and technicians from ROBOTRON succeeded in bringing about, in this connection, an international breakthrough also appreciated by the International Skiing Federation. The method developed by them will revolutionize (and this great expression is well in place here) the conventional length measuring technique in ski-jumping.

New Technology

With little expense of technical equipment, the method introduced by ROBOTRON makes possible the automatic recording, processing and output of the jump lengths achieved. Via induction loops at the alighting slope and take-off platform and by means of a permanent magnet attached to the jumping ski, electric pulses are generated allo a precise determination of alighting point within the 1 once required. As the perm magnet attached to the jum ski weighs a few grams only athlete is hampered in no w

After having been tried out i GDR the new length measu method from ROBOTRON used also in international com for the first time in the 1978 season when it stood the test der the critical eyes of the cials of the International Fed tion (FIS).

The new quality of the RO TRON method for a ski-jump competition is above all dem strated by the following poin

— Take-off speed at the p form and jump length o alighting slope are measu automatically.
— Every style judge enters style mark via a manually erated input keyboard.
— The overall mark for the j is immediately reckoned combining the automati determined length valu the style mark and co via display to the jum large-sized score-boa spectators. Moreover nal output allows the ate cross-fading of on television.

Software pack

Center piece of the system microcomputer ROBOTR 1520. By means of the in boards the peripheral units can be varied in a way.

The software pack has the FIS regulations and an effortless communica the computer. Every org a ski-jumping contest has sibility to acquire an le mobile part of the overall from ROBOTRON.

هكذا من الاصل

30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—PRODUCTS FOR WORLD INDUSTRY

WMW STANDS FOR STREAMLINED PRODUCTION.

ıg the large number of ries exporting machine the GDR holds one of the ıost positions, a fact which stablished in a survey made he US technical journal rican Machinist". In addi- this publication points out s far as the production of ne tools is concerned, the is also among those manu- ers who are in the lead. ding both its efficiency and pacity this branch of indus- nks with the leading sectors GDR's national economy. ıpply of machine tools and ete plants is handled by the n trade enterprise WMW- RT-IMPORT which has its ile in Berlin, capital of the This enterprise, having a of experience in business disposal, has made itself a uished" name all over the

Highest Quality

ıputation is above all due to lose cooperation between ıachine tool manufacturers ıg foreign customers the t possible quality of prod- ınd the business and ادvi- ctivities.

/-EXPORT-IMPORT handles ıle and purchase of etal cutting machine tools, ld-forming machine tools, etal cutting cold-drawn tools well as the import of ıoodworking machines.

ıestions of export and im- ıre exclusively dealt with by foreign trade enterprise is a centralization that en- the foreign partner smooth ıg business operations.

ical-commercial offices es- ıed by WMW-EXPORT-IM- are available in more than ıuntries. Furthermore, sales ızations and a well-struc- and widely spread network ents in over 30 countries as ıs a large service staff, including assemblers, are at the customers' disposal.

The clientele comprises major trusts from many branches of the metalworking industry, e.g. vehicle and freight car construction, heavy engineering, rolling bearing fabrication, steel industry, gear cutting engineering, shipbuilding and textile machine building. Among these customers number Citroën, Michelin, Peugeot, Renault, Creusot-Loire, Usinor, Pont-à-Mousson, Arbel, France Belge, ANF and others in France; Fiat, EGAM, Riv-SKF, Falck, Dalmine and others in Italy; GKN, Sykes, Matrix, Wickman, Ford Dagenham, British Steel Corp., Modern Wheel Drive etc. in the United Kingdom; and Hoesch AG, Mannesmann AG, KHD, Rheinstahl AG, Daimler Benz AG, Siemens AG, AEG, Demag etc. in the Federal Republic of Germany.

International Partners

Over the past 20 years the FRG alone has imported more than 60,000 machine tools from the GDR. These included over 15,000 lathes, 10,000 milling machines, 12,000 drilling machines and boring mills, 5,000 presses.

No less than 1,000 machine tools for rotationally-symmetrical machining were exported by VEB WERKZEUGMASCHINENKOMBINAT "7.OKTOBER", Berlin, to the FRG in the last three years.

In addition to this, WMW is a very capable supplier of repair and maintenance shops for factories belonging to the machine tool manufacture and general engineering, of training centers for skilled workers in the metalworking industry, and of equipment and complete installations for the fabrication of machine tools, tools and mechanical engineering products.

From the abundance of examples, here is yet another. In Brazil, more than 10,000 machine tools from the GDR are already in operation today, e.g. with Krupp do Brasil, Gemmer, Dedini, Reissenhauer do Brasil, Bosch do Brasil. Other Latin-American firms, too, make use of products from the GDR's machine tool manufacture; for instance - in Argentina - Forja San Martin, Tifee and Massey.

Some 70,000 skilled workers, engineers and scientists are employed in the machine tool manufacture of the GDR. 60 individual firms are grouped in five large combines. These are nationally-owned large-scale business enterprises. In addition, there is a large research center exclusively destined for machine tool manufacture which has its seat in Karl-Marx-Stadt and is closely cooperating with the local Institute of Technology. This concentration of scientific capacities has earned the GDR's machine tool manufacture high international repute in the field of theory also as is proved by numerous publications, the highly esteemed attendance of scientists from the GDR at congresses all over the world, and by the high level product having developed as a result of this international appreciation. From both the scientific and constructional point of view, the machine tool experts of the GDR have entered new territory in many spheres of industry and they have done and still do pioneer work. This concerns, for instance, such sections as the control of machine tools and their interconnection with computer-controlled machining centers.

Medals and Diplomas

Research, design and manufacture of machine tool products are based on requirements placed by the main users, i.e. mechanical engineering, rolling bearing and automotive industries, fabrication of standard and formed parts.

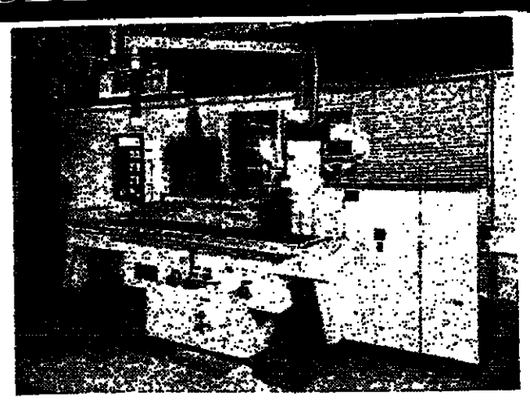
The WMW production range covers machine tools, machining centers, automatic machines, manufacturing lines, numerically controlled machine tools and complete industrial installations suited for individual, small-and medium-size, large-batch and mass production. The production range comprises variants for a stepwise automation tailored to all requirements of the metalworking industry in the sector of both capital goods and consumer goods. Standard machines which are applicable in all branches of industry and special-purpose machines with a high automation degree for specific requirements are on offer in about equal shares.

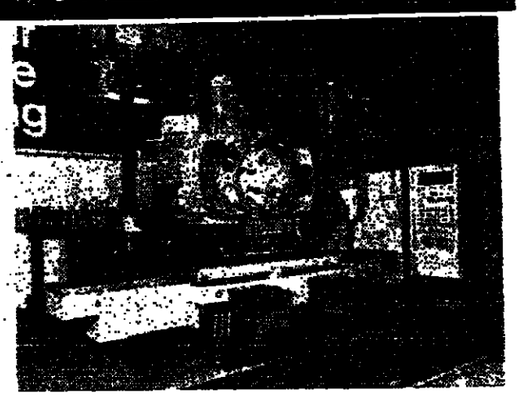
More than 110 medals and diplomas awarded to WMW products at international fairs and exhibitions over the last years testify to the high quality of these products.

World-wide Fame

The fact that the GDR holds one of the foremost positions in the export of machine tools is substantiated by the high appreciation with which its quality products from the whole machine tool manufacturing branch are met throughout the world. The products made by this branch of industry are well-known and in great demand all the world over. It is no secret, therefore, that with regard to certain products the order books are so filled that the industry must make great endeavors to satisfy all customer wants in the shortest possible time. The largest portion of machine tool exports from the GDR is bound for the socialist countries. This is not only a sign of the intense exchange of commodities, but also a result of the international division of labor which, within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), makes steady progress in this branch, too.

It is difficult to single out individual examples for the extensive deliveries to the socialist countries. A particularly eloquent example, however, is the fact that machines from the GDR were supplied for the equipment of the world's largest truck works in the Soviet Union. Many major investment projects in the COMECON countries are also provided with WMW products "Made in GDR".





The WMW manufacturing and sales program is keyed to all branches of the metalworking industry. Under the motto "WMW for economic production", user-oriented problem solutions of high efficiency are offerd for the following techniques:

- turning - grinding - gear cutting
- milling - boring - planing
- metal forming and compacting operations.

In the following, the five combines associated with the machine tool industry are presented together with their relevant top products.

WMW ENTERPRISES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

VEB Werkzeugmaschinenkombinat "7. Oktober", Berlin

Top products are:

- gear-generating grinders for cylindrical gears
- gear hobbing machines for cylindrical gears
- internal cylindrical grinding machines
- external cylindrical grinding machines
- multi-spindle automatic lathes
- facing lathes as special-purpose machines
- copying lathes with cam control
- chucking lathes.

VEB Werkzeugmaschinenkombinat "Fritz Heckert", Karl-Marx-Stadt

Top products are:

- multi-purpose horizontal milling machines
- multi-purpose vertical milling machines
- single-column jig grinding machines with optical measuring device
- horizontal bench boring and milling machines.

VEB Uhren- und Maschinenkombinat, Ruhla

Top products are:

- planing, milling and grinding machines for the machining of large workpieces
- roll turning and grinding machines
- special-purpose machines
- numerically controlled machines, mostly used as boring and milling machines as well as kneeless-type milling machines
- universal tool milling machines with numerical control and machining centers.

VEB Kombinat Umformtechnik "Herbert Warnke", Erfurt

Top products are:

- transverse rolling machines
- gear finishing rolling machines
- dieing presses
- can and container making machines and complete lines.

VEB Werkzeugkombinat, Schmalkalden

- the GDR's main producer of hand tools and tools to be used on machines.

Machine building, and particularly the manufacture of machine tools, rank among the dominant branches of the GDR's national economy. Thanks to the division of labor and cooperation with the machine tool industry of the USSR, the technical level and especially the automation degree of the machinery produced has been raised considerably. At the same time, the manufacture of carbide-tipped and machine-bound tools with long tool lives has speeded up. This is a development which has a decisive influence on the export of machine tools. The products made by this branch of industry secure high-grade quality to foreign customers.

HELD IN HIGH REPUTE ALL OVER THE WORLD . . . TECHNOCOMMERZ GmbH REPRESENTS' MAJOR COMBINES OF GDR's METALWORKING INDUSTRY.

NOCOMMERZ GmbH rep- s major combines of the metalworking industry. foreign trade enterprise NOCOMMERZ GmbH han- export and import activities half of several major com- of the GDR's metalworking ry. SKL diesel engines, e in GDR", are well-known er the world, just as are the cts from the combine PUM- UND VERDICHTER, Halle, has an international repu- particularly for projects g with the rationalization utomation of the most var- oduction processes. Efficient station installations from GDR are as known world- as are the top products. he air conditioning, ventila- nd refrigeration engineering s. Moreover, products from GDR's traditional manufac- of gear units and clutches, ulic and pneumatic installa- of the ORSTA type, fittings plant and equipment for -plating are represented CHNOCOMMERZ on the in- onal market and have the GDR a good reputa-

NOCOMMERZ is present s own offices and through agencies in Europe, in the and Far East, in South- sia as well as in major Afri- ountries. Thus, for example, nterprise has established its ffices in the FRG, Bulgaria, oslovakia, Finland, France, lavia, in the Netherlands, d, Rumania, Sweden, the Hungary, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, China, India, Indonesia, and Cuba.

Industrial know-how acquired over more than three decades is contained in **SKL diesel engines.** Today, VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU "KARL LIEBKNECHT" (combine for diesel engines and industrial installations), Magdeburg, ranks among the leading engine manufacturers in Europe. Every year, the Combine produces diesel engines with a total rating of more thean 750,000 kW. The Combine's supply range comprises diesel engines in the capacity range of 22 to 7,630 kW and diesel-driven generating sets from 30 to 1,100 kVA. All SKL diesel engines are designed and built as universal engines in accordance with the modular principle and with due regard to the technical requirements imposed by the relevant classification societies. SKL diesel engines of the third engine generation stand out for their high technical level. With these engines, a highly efficient and maintenance-free series of VD-type engines has been created.

SKL engines of the third generation, i.e. high- and medium-speed four-stroke trunk-type engines with high supercharging and adjustable air cooling, correspond with the international trend towards a maximum of power concentration. They comply with the requirements for increased economy, reduced operating cost, high reliability, easy servicing and high automation degree to the largest possible extent.

As becomes evident from the fact that, within a short period of time, more than 700 engines of the VD 26/20 type were sold and are operating smoothly, SKL engines come up to high standards as far as their application in the most different fields is concerned. This manifests itself, among other things, in the fact that the engines are designed and built for universal application as main propelling engines, diesel-electric sets for power generation aboard ship and as diesel-electric sets for power generation on land for the most varied requirements. This, in addition to the fact that the basic assembly of engines belonging to one and the same type is identical, allows a cost-saving stocking of spare parts.

SKL engines of the third generation can be met with on board ships on all oceans because they, as main propelling engines or hull auxiliaries, come up to the requirements imposed by the chief classification societies of shipbuilding.

All engines are subjected by the manufacturers to a steady quality control so that they are suited for high-duty service and guarantee the highest possible degree of safety.

The **air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industry** designs and manufactures ventilation, air conditioning and dust extraction equipment and systems. There are export relations with 25 countries of the world. Among the more than 150 products, made by about 21,000 employees in 18 factories affiliated to the Combine, are refrigeration units and fitting equipment from VEB MASCHINENFABRIK, Halle, and VEB MASCHINEN- UND APPARATEBAU, Schkeuditz.

One of the best known examples of the successful application of refrigeration equipment from the GDR is the Olympic Sports and Congress Center at Seefeld (Austria). Indispensable to industry, agriculture and building are axial- and radial-flow fans from the Combine's works VEB TURBOWERKE, Meissen, VEB MASCHINEN-FABRIK NEMA and VEB LUFTTECHNIK, Gotha, which have furnished proof of their high reliability in European countries as well as in Africa, India and Latin America. As far as environmental protection is concerned, a highly topical subject of international interest, it is in particular the Combine's subsidiary VEB ENTSTAUBUNGSTECHNIK "EDGAR ANDRE", Magdeburg, whose systems for mechanical and electromechanical dust removal help solve problems involved with it.

15 gold medals won at Leipzig Fairs since 1968, and numerous diplomas and medals awarded on the occasion of fairs and specialized exhibitions abroad, testify to the workmanship performed in the GDR's air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industry. These awards are the outcome of continuous efforts made by all employees to secure their products the highest possible degree of quality. At the 1979 Leipzig Spring Fair, VEB KOMBINAT LUFT- UND KÄLTETECHNIK, Dresden, presented 40 exhibits and models, among them 28 new developments and improvements, testifying to the increased efficiency of the air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industry. 22 exhibits out of 31 products liable to checkup and classification bear high and highest quality marks of the GDR.

Under the **trademark ASUG,** VEB KOMBINAT GETRIEBE UND KUPPLUNGEN offers an extensive range of highly developed industrial gearings for heavy engineering and plant construction as well as for general engineering, by means of which manifold driving problems can be solved in an efficient way. At the 1979 Leipzig Spring Fair, 34 exhibits were shown from the ASUG range, among them 19 new developments and 7 improvements, which are distinguished by low weight, little space requirement, long service life, high reliability of operation, a minimum of maintenance, the application of through-hardened toothing and load distribution. By making use of centralized fabrication and automated computation methods on the basis of electronic data processing, the necessary prerequisites are set up to enable highly serviceable products to be suuplied on economically favorable terms and within the earliest possible time.

The top product at the previous Leipzig Fair was a two-stage heavy-duty mill gearing for operation in the cement industry having a weight of 72,000 kg and a nominal output of 2,500 kW. As an extension of the proven single-stage normal-speed hypocyclic gears, this gearing type ranks among the most efficient normal-speed hypocycle gearing units operating as rectilinear moving drives of large cement mills in the cement industry.

It is manufactured by VEB MASCHINENFABRIK UND EISENGIESSEREI, Dessau. Furthermore, a new series of planetary gears developed by VEB GETRIEBEWERKE, Leipzig, on the lines of the modular principle, is also worth mentioning. By means of this new gearing series, an average productivity increase of 30 to 35 percent and a saving in space by 120 to 150 percent were achieved, with the weight having remained the same. The gearing units are suited for use in almost any branch of the machine building and apparatus construction industry.

For the streamlining of production processes the steplessly variable drive is increasingly gaining in importance. The gearing and clutch manufacture here offers steplessly variable trains of sprockets, steplessly variable friction gearings and maintenance-free radially expanding clutches. The Pd-series of trains of sprockets made by VEB GETRIEBEWERK, Wernigerode, stands out especially from this assortment because, as compared with already existing steplessly variable trains of sprockets, this Pd-series is distinguished by little space requirement and low weight. The applied modular principle allows many combinations with toothed-gear attachments, thus enabling these trains of sprockets to be used in the most varied branches of industry.

Moreover, the manufacturing program covers toothed gears as well as plain and stepped rolls from the specialized forging works of this branch of industry. By means of such finely forged blanks considerable savings can be made in mechanical working. All main producers of pumps and compressors in the GDR are united in **VEB KOMBINAT PUMPEN UND VERDICHTER (KPV), Halle.** These are 15 factories producing about 75 percent of the GDR's overall output in this industry. The subsidiaries of VEB KOMBINAT PUMPEN UND VERDICHTER manufacture a multitude of individual units and complete installations with an overall driving power of 1,800 MW for the petrol chemistry, chemical industry, pipelines, agriculture, hydraulic engineering, metallurgy, power stations and others. The range of driving power of the individual units reaches from 0.2 kW to 12 MW.

In detail, the manufacturing program of the Combine covers, in the pump sector:

- centrifugal pumps, among them single- and multi-stage centrifugal pumps, vertical centrifugal pumps, star-wheel pumps, submersible pumps, recirculating pumps for power stations, marine rotary pumps and others
- proportionating pumps

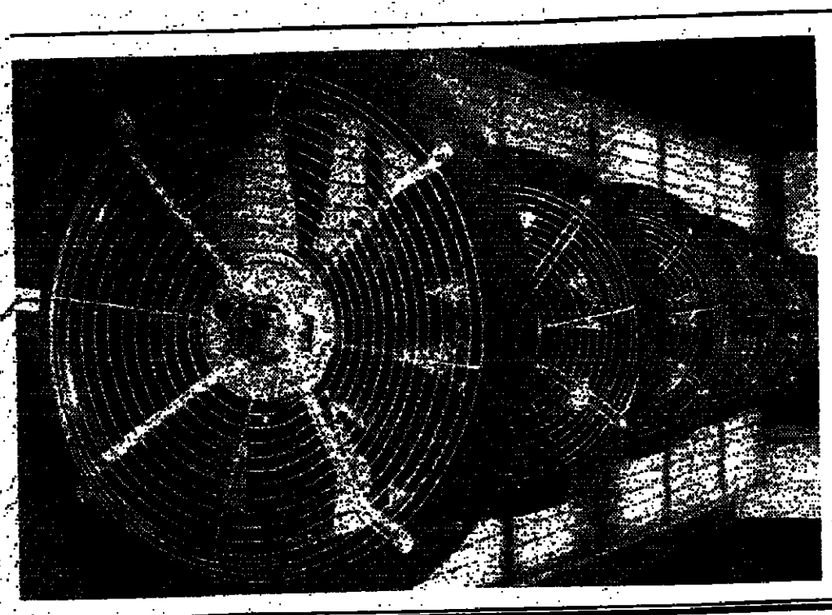
and in the compressor sector:

- compressors of the reciprocating piston type
- centrifugal compressors
- turbo-blowers
- rotary piston blowers
- mechanical vacuum producers.

The Combine's 10,000 employees are well aware that success presupposes big endeavors. The steadily increasing sales figures reflect the growing confidence on the part of major customers anf give evidence of the systematic research and development work performed for many decades.

The Combine maintains business relations with about 40 countries. Principal buyers of the products from Halle are the USSR and all other COMECON countries, in addition to France, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Yugoslavia and others.

FANS—In Great Demand for Industrial Building.

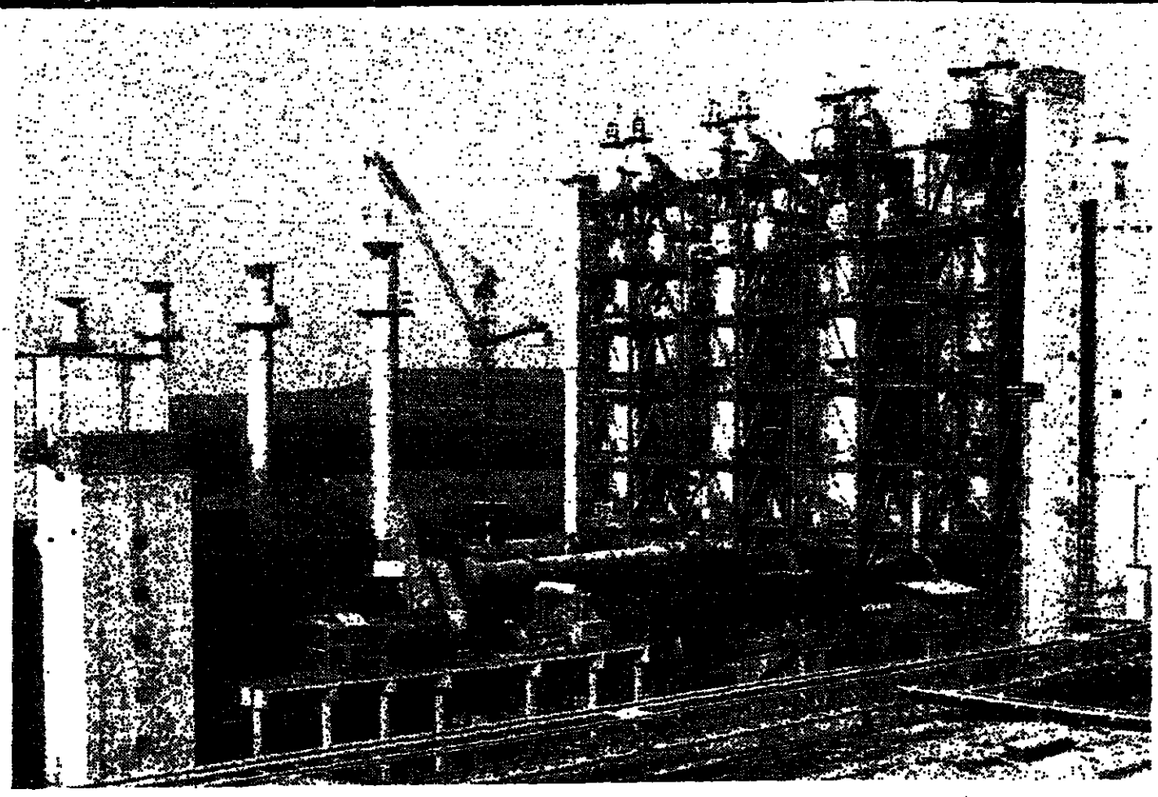


The demands made on the efficiency of fans are steadily growing in industry, agriculture, transportation and building. At the same time, the need for fans is also increasing. This development is taken into account by the firms VEB TURBOWERKE, Meissen (the GDR's leading fans manufacturer), VEB LUFTTECHNIK, Gotha, and VEB MASCHINENFABRIK NEMA, Netzschkau, united in the combine VEB KOMBINAT LUFT- UND KÄLTETECHNIK.

The fans of the axial- and radical-flow types made by the firms mentioned above are important export items of the Combine. Fans from Meissen operate reliably, for instance, in paint-spraying workshops and textile firms in Sri Lanka, in ventilation systems in Algeria and Egypt, in air conditioning plants in the Soviet Union, in India, African and Latin-American countries. Every ship made by the GDR's shipbuilding industry and sailing today the oceans, is equipped with fans from VEB TURBOWERKE. There is no truck from GDR production which is moving without Meissen-built radiator shutters for combustion heat dissipation which, only yesterday, were built in light metal and are now of plastics. VEB TURBOWERKE maintains direct or indirect export relations with customers from over 50 countries in all.

The fans of the LRMN standard series can be used for handling mechanically clean, non-aggressive gases up to a temperature not exceeding +85.C. Fans made by VEB NEMA, Netzschkau, are especially suited for installation in windows and roofs. These sheet-steel fans are equipped with plastics impellers and external-rotor motors. The cooperation between VEB TURBOWERKE, Meissen, and VEB NEMA, Netzschkau, in the development of their products has resulted in raising the quality of fan construction and was appreciated at the Leipzig Fair by awarding the "axial" standard series a gold medal. The fans of the series from VRD 315/711 to 630/711 are exhaust ventilators and are supplied in clockwise and anti-clockwise rotating design and with a casing tilt of 90° and 180°.

30 YEARS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—TRADING WITH THE WORLD



"INVEST - EXPORT" - A WELL-KNOWN NAME IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

The Foreign Trade That Has Supplied Well Over 1,000 Complete Plants To 50 Countries

In international trade with industrial plants the foreign trade enterprise INVEST-EXPORT enjoys a well-known name. Established 25 years ago, in 1954, INVEST-EXPORT has developed into one of the most important representatives of the GDR's foreign trade. The efficiency of the GDR's national economy has dynamically grown over these three decades, this being one of the most essential reasons why INVEST-EXPORT is held, today in such high repute in 50 countries. Its extensive export range represents a cross-section of almost the whole industrial production of the GDR. Well over 1,000 complete industrial plants and lines, as well as tens of thousands of individual machines and pieces of equipment, have been exported so far.

INVEST-EXPORT has geared its product range to complete plants and system solutions as only in this way can it meet international requirements and take into account the demand for scientific-technological top performance.

The concentrated channelling of the GDR's industrial plant export through a single foreign trade enterprise was, on the one hand, fully in line with the development of the GDR's national economy and, on the other hand, dictated by the necessity to handle the export business in this sector as effectively as possible. Today, customers negotiating with and buying at INVEST-EXPORT, are the beneficiaries of this concentration. From advice and design to the erection of complete plants ready for service - everything is concentrated in the hands of one and the same organization. This procedure not only turned out to be a success formula for INVEST-EXPORT, but it considerably facilitated the handling of business for the buyer as well, thus bringing mutual advantages for the benefit of all.

Long-Standing Tradition

INVEST-EXPORT is supported by world-renowned inland partners, i.e., by large-scale combined works of the mechanical engineering industry backed by long-standing traditions. INVEST-EXPORT and its industrial partners are prepared for the different development trends of the market and in view of their many years' experience of erecting industrial plants in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin and Central America, they are able to fully meet the specific requirements of the countries concerned.

Another reason for the business success of INVEST-EXPORT is the high performance level of its inland partners. They rank among the leading industrial enterprises of the GDR and their branded goods are known on all major investment markets and are esteemed as reliable. Above all, over the past few years, the trend towards systematic concentration in research, development and production has intensified in these enterprises, employing more than 100,000 people. This has paid off in increasing efficiency. The socialist economic integration and the handling of joint ventures on third-party markets have had an extremely positive influence on this process. Both the cooperation with renowned trusts from capitalist industrialized countries and the granting of licenses has also had a beneficial effect on this progressive development.

INVEST-EXPORT is a business partner willing to trade with every country in the world. Equipment and plants supplied by this enterprise can be found in all socialist countries and are increasingly utilized in the non-socialist economic area, too.

With a well-balanced range of exhibits demonstrating the efficiency of the industries represented, the foreign trade enterprise attends, every year, more than 25 international fairs and exhibitions. As already mentioned, INVEST-EXPORT is supported in its marketing operations by capable combines and factories of both the heavy engineeing industry and the industrial and chemical plant construction of the GDR. VEB the leading enterprise is VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU-KOMBINAT "ERNST THALMANN" (SKET), Magdeburg, the largest manufacturer of the GDR's heavy engineering industry. This Combine concentrates major industrial capacities which are the outcome of many years' experience in production. The Combine's practice-oriented research work guarantees the business partners of INVEST-EXPORT the supply of highly productive plants and system solutions.

VEB KOMBINAT GIESSEREIANLAGENBAU UND GUSSERZEUGNISSE (GISAG), Leipzig, has succeeded in establishing itself with its proven products in more than 20 countries. The Combine's products have become a byword for quality in socialist countries, developing countries, in the Arab region, in Latin America, but also in capitalist industrialized countries in Europe. In Algeria, the fittings complex at Berrouaghia erected jointly by the nationally-owned enterprises GISAG and INEX has been put into operation recently. Another complex at Tiaret, to the South of Algiers, is still under construction. The wide range of automatic molding and core-making equipment, core-print molders, core shooters, cold- and hot-box processes as well as other foundry machinery has gained GISAG a high international reputation.

Complete Plants

VEB CHEMIEANLAGENBAU-KOMBINAT, Leipzig/Grimma, is a supplier of complete plants for varied applications. In addition to this, the Combine produces up-to-date equipment for the chemical and allied industries.

The export program of INVEST-EXPORT includes, among many other items, plants for petrochemical processing and for the production of basic petrochemicals as well as low-temperature equipment for the production of industrial gases.

Plants and equipment for the production of calcined soda, equipment for the sugar industry and plants for alcohol production have been supplied to socialist and developing countries as well as to European capitalist industrialized countries.

VEB INEX (Industrieanlagen-Export), Berlin, works out economic-technical schemes for the realization of industrial projects and has made itself a name by giving valuable advice to users. Besides, INEX undertakes the training of specialists and, if required, even project management. Since its establishment, VEB INEX has realized a total of more than 300 plants in 49 countries on four continents. INEX has particularly specialized in industrial plants with specific features such as plants for the manufacture of industrial fittings, pumps, compressors, refrigeration and hydraulic equipment, construction, building material and roadmaking machinery, as well as products of rail vehicle construction.

INVEST - EXPORT . . .

As one of the GDR's major foreign trade enterprises in the field of industrial plants export, INVEST-EXPORT offers to the international market full-scale services ranging from planning and designing through supply and assembly up to commissioning.
Industrial plants have been supplied by INVEST-EXPORT to, among others, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, to Syria, Algeria, Great Britain, India, Sweden and to the Federal Republic of Germany. Plants sold by INVEST-EXPORT are in operation in over 50 countries.

SKET Presents International Standard In Specialties

VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU-KOMBINAT "ERNST THAELMANN", Magdeburg, was established ten years ago in the endeavor to supply the steadily growing demands made on the heavy engineering industry by the dynamically developing national economy of the GDR. The Combine employs 27,000 people in the most varied occupational groups. Apart from the parent works "ERNST THAELMANN" in Magdeburg, the Combine comprises the following well-known export enterprises:

- VEB Schwermaschinenbau "Heinrich Rau", Wildau;
- VEB Zementanlagenbau, Dessau;
- VEB Drahtziehmaschinenwerk, Gruena;
- VEB Drabewa, Neustadt/Orla;
- VEB Ingenieurbetrieb fur Anlagen, Berlin;
- VEB Spezialmontagen, Weimar.

In addition, there are subsidiaries in Genthin, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Salzwedel, Kamenz, Stendal, Berlin, and Teutschenthal.

The establishment of the Combine entailed a remarkable concentration process in the GDR's heavy engineering industry and specialization of manufacturing programs.

Modern Plants

SKET is the manufacturer of:

1. Complete small section, rod- and cold rolling mills, equipment for cold and hot forming, metallurgical- and heavy-duty cranes;
2. Complete cement mills (primarily for the dry method) and equipment for the building material industry;
3. Complete cable and wire rope factories as well as plants and equipment for wire-working and processing.

At present, there are regular trade relations with 22 countries handled through the foreign trade entreprise INVEST-EXPORT.

During the 30 years since the GDR's foundation, SKET has supplied, among other products:

- 354 hot and cold rolling mills;
- 340 manufacturing lines for the cement production;
- 1,000 metallurgical heavy-duty cranes;
- 8,000 cable and stran machines;
- 14,200 wire drav machines.

Parent Establishment

With more than 13,000 emp ees the parent establish "ERNST THAELMANN" in M deburg is not only the larges terprise within the Combine, has also specialized ma building facilities (seven fact for mechanical production, steel construction works, se service and ancillary unde ings) and an independent m lurgical base (two steel- and t grey iron casting foundrie well as a large-scale forge) disposal. Moreover, it has its modern organizational and puting center and concent the determinant capacities o search and development as as of mechanical engineerin the Combine.

More than 30 gold medals numerous diplomas awarde SKET at international fairs exhibitions so far, testify to Combine's achievements, pr all over the world. Last but least, these remarkable re have been the outcome of a and continuous cooperation leading scientific institutions ir Soviet Union and the other so ist fraternal countries as we with the Institute of Techno "Otto von Guericke" in Ma burg.

This amalgamation of scien technological potentials culm ing in the testing of the Comb new developments in large-s enterprises of the U.S.S.R., and still leads to numerous products, of which a few shal mentioned here:

- Process-controlled small tion rolling mills with an a al output of more than 1 lion tons.
- High-speed stranding chines in tandem arra ment.
- Rod-rolling mills with wire got and controlled wire c ing (with this new deve ment, another SKET pro will be a determinant the international marke
- New duo hot rolling train

Two-Lay Machine MSD 2/4 X 160

The high-speed stranding machine developed for tandem arrangement by SKET under the type designation MSD 2/4 x 160 presents excellent possibilities for application in various programs of steel cord manufacture. The machine is a specialized stranding equipment for making three- or four-wire strands of high-strength steel wire according to the two-lay principle and is distinguished by the following technical and economic advantages:

- increased output by high rotor speed and simultaneous application of the two-lay principle
- extremely low wire tension owing to narrow spaces between the guide elements of the rotor
- excellent quality of the stranded product due to an infinitely variable regulation of rotor speeds and the employment of a postforming attachment operating in two dimensions as well as self-regulating bobbin brakes
- gentle wire guiding through polished, wear-resistant guide elements with big deflection radiuses
- little cost for erection as the machine, provided with rubber buffers, is installed on plane floor and does not require much space
- facilities for multiple-machine attendance, supervisory, control and alarm systems
- high reliability in service, ease of operation, requiring little maintenance.

The Continuous - Type Mixer AMD 4

In its extensive assortment, GISAG offers the continuous-type mixer AMD 4 for the preparation of sand mixtures used in short-time no-bake processes.

This continuous-type mixer has met with lively interest from foundry specialists.

The attachments of the mixer have been designed in such a manner that, especially, sand compositions can be prepared which consist of dried quartz sand, a liquid synthetic resin as binder and a liquid catalyst. The sand mixture is prepared in continuous operation. The ready-to-use mixture accumulating at the end of the agitator must be led directly into the core or molding box placed below the machine.

The experts' attention has also been attracted by the continuous-type mixer AMD R 8. This is a universal device for the preparation of fast-setting molding materials for which dry quartz sand, binder and hardener are processed. By means of a powder batcher which can be supplied as an auxiliary attachment, it is also possible to add powdered aggregates to the preparation process.

The mixer has an hourly output of 6,000 to 10,000 kg of prepared molding material mixture.

CAMERAS AND LENSES FROM PENTACON

TRADING WITH HEIM - ELECTRIC PAYS

The foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC is the exporter of products made by efficient branches of the GDR's industry. HEIM-ELECTRIC has its own sales organizations abroad and a far-reaching network of agencies in many parts of the world. At the major international fairs HEIM-ELECTRIC is represented with its extensive range of products. The export and import program of HEIM-ELECTRIC comprises goods manufactured by the Associations of Nationally-owned Enterprises AUTOMATISIERUNGS-GERÄTE (automation equipment) and RUNDFUNK UND FERNSEHEN (radio and television) as well as by the combines ELEKTRONISCHE BAUELEMENTE (electronic components), MIKROELEKTRONIK, NARVA, ELEKTROGERÄTEWERK SUHL and PENTACON.

Capable Inland Partners

The foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC enjoys close relations with capable inland partners who, thanks to their rapid development in recent years, have created new opportunities and wide dimensions for trade open to the world. It speaks for the efficiency of this foreign trade enterprise that the turnover rates realized not only with trading partners in the socialist foreign countries, but also with those from the Western hemisphere have been increasing from year to year. As a highly esteemed trading partner, HEIM-ELECTRIC is present at the world's major fairs.

What, then, has been the key to the success this branch of the GDR's industry has achieved both at home and on foreign markets? It is the sum of several factors. There is, on the one hand, the aspiration of the firms and combines represented by the foreign trade enterprise to continuously renew, improve and enlarge their product ranges. On the other hand, there is the endeavor to search for technically sophisticated solutions and to introduce them into production within the shortest possible time. Another factor is the excellent quality of the end products which unfailingly appeal to customers. And there is one more thing in which this foreign trade enterprise has increasingly succeeded over the past few years - the after-sales and advisory services have been raised to a high level and an assortment of goods compiled that is carefully tailored to the market concerned. Thus it goes without saying that HEIM-ELECTRIC has gained in influence and has succeeded in enlarging its clientele.

In 23 countries throughout the world, representatives of HEIM-ELECTRIC and of its associated branches of industry are available in permanent technical-commercial offices to provide agents and interested parties with information on their extensive offerings.

In these circumstances, it is no wonder that the statement of exports of this foreign trade enterprise shows considerable proceeds. Quality and a budget-priced offer have attracted a large number of customers, thus resulting in an annual increase of the foreign trade turnover by about 10 percent over the past few years. This, indeed, is an impressive outcome.

It stands to reason that the countries of the community of socialist states hold the leading place in HEIM-ELECTRIC's business activities. Some three quarters of the total turnover of the foreign trade enterprise are realized with these countries. Of decisive importance are, in this respect, the trade relations and agreements with foreign trade organizations from the Soviet Union. Both the fine results that the combines and firms represented by HEIM-ELECTRIC have achieved over the past, and the normalization of governmental relations between the GDR and the capitalist countries have also opened up new dimensions in the field of economy. The chances for launching a stable economic cooperation with the Western countries have become ever more favorable. There is no doubt that the lines on security and cooperation in Europe laid down in Helsinki are especially conducive to the development of such activities. It is obvious that these are the preconditions under which trade between states belonging to differing social systems can prosper. It is an essential prerequisite, however, that this is done on the basis of mutual advantage. Restrictive measures adopted by certain circles from the Western world in the recent past inhibit this process and do not serve the development of peaceful trade activities in Europe.

The new and profitable trade relations with socialist countries call for political circumspection and goodwill from the Western side. The benefit for both sides, i.e. opportunities for stable and long-term trade activities, cannot be ignored.

The foreign trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC, too, has prepared for the new political preconditions. Its products, standing out for their high quality, excellent value in use and reasonable prices, are increasingly in demand, presupposing hard and intense work on the world's markets. The great demand for these products is largely due to the regular participation of the foreign trade enterprise in international fairs and exhibitions. Thus, for example, the enterprise can be met with its exhibits in Brno, Budapest, Damascus, Gothe burg, Hannover, Cologne, Milc Paris, Poznan, Plovdiv, Vienn Zagreb and, last but not least, the Fair halls of Leipzig.

Showrooms

To promote their marketing acti ities and, of course, to keep cu tomers and interested parties i formed on their latest offers, r nowned agents and industries the GDR run branch offices at special showrooms in major Eur pean cities such as Vienna, Pa Copenhagen, Stockholm, Amste dam, Antwerp, London, an Hamburg.

Further essential points of HEI ELECTRIC's marketing activit are the opening of new marke and regular calls on customers. doing this, the agents are full aware that the demand for tec nical consumer goods fulfilling i ternational standards is growin in the countries of the Thir World.

These requirements, placed b the customers on the foreig trade enterprise HEIM-ELECTRIC are put into practice by high qualified specialists, technicia and researchers in the develop ment centers and manufacturin works of the GDR. New develop ments and improvements of exis ing equipment are measure against top performances on a international scale. A series o gold medals and diploma awarded by the Leipzig Fair Of fice furnish proof that the com bines and firms have been suc cessful in their endeavors. These awards are a deserved appreciation of out-standing achieve ments, of the ability to introduc findings in the fields of researc and development quickly into practice.

Always In The Picture With PENTACON

The combine VEB PENTACON Dresden comprises the parent establishment in Dresden, VEB FEINOPTISCHE WERKE in Görlitz, GERÄTEWERK in Berlin-Friedrichshagen as well as FOTOTECHNIK UND UNTERRICHTSMITTELWERK in Berlin. The Combine employs a workforce of 8,500 people, of whom 56 percent are women and nearly one third juveniles.

Products made by this Combine contribute largely to intensifying and streamlining the activities in many spheres of research, teaching and administration in the GDR. But the photographic equipment is in great demand with many foreign customers, too. A large part of the output is, therefore, exported to socialist and Western countries, among the latter the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as to oversea countries.

A prominent position in the Combine's production range is held by the manufacture of reflex cameras, photographic lenses and accessories for reflex cameras, whose share is 75 percent of the industrial goods production. This year alone, 52 percent of the main products will be replaced by new developments and improvements. This will include the Praktica MTL 3, a reflex camera effecting the incident light measurement by the lens, as well as the Praktica PLC 3 and VLC 3 with inside measurement and electric transmission of stop values developed for the first time in the world. In this way, light can be measured with the diaphragm being permanently opened.

To an ever increasing degree, new methods and production techniques form the look of the Combine's modern manufacturing plants. With the aid of a scientific organization of work, 505 workplaces will be newly arranged or reorganized in the course of this year. By this means, idle capacities of no less than 125,000 workhours will be mobilized and the working conditions will be improved.

The Combine's innovator teams have a decisive share in the fulfillment of tasks provided by the Plan for Science and Technology, on the basis of which 85 percent of the planned and additional increase of labor productivity is realized. This year, the systematic innovation activities will yield a profit being equivalent to the performance of 100 employees.

The Combine's workmanship manifests itself in the 23 gold medals won at Leipzig Fairs. But the fact that cameras made by the Combine were already companions of Soviet cosmonauts in space testified also to the high quality of these products. During his space flight the GDR cosmonaut Sigmund Jähn used, for the experiment "Biosphere", the Pentacon "six m", a half-plated reflex camera.

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هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Thursday, August 30, 1979

ıpan's GNP Up 5% in Quarter

). Aug. 29 (Reuters) — gross national product inflation-adjusted 1.5 per- e second quarter this year first quarter when it in- revised 1.7 percent from ous three months, the Eco- nning Agency said today.

tion's output of goods and rose to 117 trillion yen :32 billion) annually, sea- ljusted and at 1970 prices. ar's second quarter, GNP ercent from the previous

anese government has set target of about 6.3 per- the year ending next mpared with the 5.5 per- ved last year.

Target Achievable

PA said it believes the m's target is still possible, the quarterly growth rate ined at between 1.5 and t in the next three quar- adverse effects of recent ncreases, which have been g domestic inflation, at about 4 percent, can- nored, they said, without g.

fficials said the second- GNP growth rate slowed revious quarter, despite a crease in personal con- in private-sector capital outlay and in private housing construction.

On an annual basis, GNP growth registered 6.1 percent in the second quarter, down from a revised 6.9 percent in the previous quarter but up from 4 percent in the like year-earlier period.

Private-sector consumer spending in the quarter totaled 63.1 trillion yen, up 1.6 percent from the previous quarter and up 5.2 percent from a year earlier.

Private corporate capital investment rose 1.6 percent in the quarter.

Exports in the three months on an adjusted basis were up 3.7 percent from the previous quarter and imports rose 2.4 percent.

As a result, the trade surplus rose to 4.69 trillion yen compared with a revised 4.34-trillion-yen surplus in the previous quarter but it was off from a 6.98-trillion-yen surplus a year earlier.

Output Up

The Ministry for International Trade and Industry reported separately that Japan's industrial production index (base 1975) rose 0.8 percent in July to a preliminary 133.6, seasonally adjusted, from a revised 132.6 in June, when it rose 0.2 percent from May.

The year-on-year gain for July was 9.4 percent compared with an 8.6-percent rise in June.

'nstitute Says

rld Slump Avoidable 'olicies Appropriate

By Bhushan Bahree

)N, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — ainst a widespread belief test oil-price rise must in- ead to a recession in 1980, National Institute of Eco- d Social Research says dustrial countries adopt te policies, this need not

test quarterly review, the nt research group says price rise has two imme- ects: An increase in ombined current-account nd a corresponding in- he deficit of the consum- ies; and an inflation-pro- e in energy prices in the ning countries that is also ry in that it reduces real

ting to these changes, the s, the danger arises from a recession as inevitable. ould only result because ions of the OECD (Or- of Economic Coopera- Development) countries to oil price increase will be enlightened than they 74."

Modify Targets

ropriate course of action, says, "is to modify tur- ce targets" given that the f OPEC countries to ab- e imports is limited. It competitive deflation, or ies to correct payments "will do little more than aggregate deficit around e industrial countries ucing total output and nt."

nately, it says, "this les- he aftermath of the 1974 not been learned." It entence from the commu- he June 29 Tokyo eco- nmit indicating that the countries, far from join- er to share the burden, oing to attempt to pass it rs of the major industrial d: "We will intensify our ursue the economic poli- opriate in each of our to achieve durable exter- rium."

, the group remarks that nost industrial countries ervice to the desirability ely accepting balance-of deficits." Britain and Ita- deflate and, because the otherwise, they ran into yments problems that vn the value of their cur- d caused severe inflation

Not Likely

titute gloomily predicts time it seems even less there will be general not to deflate, with the ce that the 1979 policy is likely to be more han the 1974 one, albeit itical solution."

On the impact of oil-price rises on the general industrialized countries' price level, the Niesr suggests that the proper response is "one of some accomodation" such as cutting non-oil indirect tax rates so as to leave the domestic price level unchanged.

It acknowledges, but disagrees with, the view of some economists that as long as monetary targets are maintained, a sectoral price rise, as of oil, can not affect the general price level. The main consequence, it says, of the downward pressure would in such circumstances be a reduction in real output as demonstrated in 1974-75.

Moreover, the Niesr says that a neutral monetary and fiscal stance would entail some contraction of output. But to respond to an oil price rise by contractionary monetary and fiscal policies would be "doubly perverse."

Gold Maintains Recent Gains; Dollar Firmer

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Gold prices ended slightly firmer today from yesterday's closing which followed a record afternoon fixing of $316.75 an ounce. The fairly active session of nervous trading lacked any distinct trend however, dealers said.

Gold closed at $315.75-316.50 an ounce, bid and asked, up from $315.75 late yesterday. Prices then edged higher after hours to $316.00-316.50, dealers reported. The price had dipped earlier in the day to a morning fixing of $314.05.

In foreign exchange trading, the dollar and the pound sterling were both firmer in thin and lackluster trading.

But the dollar's strength was below expections following yesterday's rise in the U.S. banks' prime rate to a record 12¼ percent plus better U.S. trade figures.

Dealers explained that during the morning, it appeared the Bundesbank was selling dollars, thus holding down the U.S. currency against its own.

News and Notes

An anti-coma device will be jointly developed by Staodynamics and the medical staff of a midwestern university, the company says. The device, when implanted into the brain, "will bring people out of comatose conditions if the coma has been induced by a brain-stem trauma," the company says. It did not identify the school.

* * *

Bell Canada and Canada's Department of Communications will participate in a $Can.10 million "field trial" providing 1,000 terminals to display information on residential and commercial television sets beginning September next year. The information system, "videotex," will use Canada's "teidon" technology to provide users with a choice of up to 100,000 pages of information, including travel schedules, news, weather and sports headlines and other listings.

* * *

Esso Production Malaysia, an Exxon unit, says it has found "significant" gas reserves off the east coast of peninsular Malaysia about eight miles from the earlier Bintang gas discovery and in the Esso contract area where gas reserves currently stand at three trillion cubic feet. No further details were given.

* * *

Argus filed an antitrust suit against Eastman Kodak, the world's biggest maker of photographic equipment, charging that Kodak has used its near monopoly in producing film to give it an unfair advantage in selling its cameras. Argus, a producer of amateur cameras, also accused two major manufacturers of flash equipment — GTE Sylvania and General Electric — of conspiring with Kodak to produce flash attachments that were compatible only with Kodak cameras. Those actions, Argus says, effectively shut it and other amateur camera producers out of the market until they could duplicate Kodak technology and make cameras that could use the new flash equipment.

* * *

The U.S. government labelled as "misleading and untrue" claims made last month by International Business Machines that the judge presiding over the government's antitrust suit against IBM should step down because of his alleged "bias and predjudice." The government opposed the IBM request that the judge step down.

* * *

De Beers Consolidated Mines' price of larger sizes of rough diamonds marketed by its Central Selling Organization will be increased according to the quality and the size of the diamonds, but the overall effect will be a 13-percent rise at the next "sight" Sept. 24. A De Beers spokesman said the price rise is in line with prevailing market prices in the cutting centers, but there is also an element to compensate for the fall in the value of the dollar.

* * *

Tenneco found oil and natural gas in the first wildcat well drilled on Sabine Pass block 13 in the Gulf of Mexico. The lease is located about 20 miles and was bought for a bonus bid of $93.9 million. Tenneco said development drilling is expected during the first quarter of next year. The lease is 60-percent owned by Tenneco and 40-percent by Gulf Oil.

1980 Outlook Mixed

International Harvester Seen Having Good 1979

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — For the past two years, International Harvester has been convincing one doubter after another that it is a changed company. It has brought in new management, introduced products, especially in the heavy-truck lines, and tightened financial controls.

But despite a highly-successful third quarter ended July 31, the financial community still remains divided about the company's prospects in 1980 as the economy heads into a downward phase of the business cycle, even though analysts generally agree that Harvester's net income for the current year ending Oct. 31 will reach between $9.50 and $10, up sharply from $6.14 a year earlier.

In the third quarter, per-share net" was $2.19, up sharply from $1.17 a share a year earlier. Nine-month earnings rose to $7.22 a share from $3.73 a year earlier as sales climbed 29 percent to $5.9 billion.

Optimistic Forecast

At the optimistic end of the scale for the next year's earnings, Gerald May, of Blyth Eastman Dillon, is projecting net at $10.50 a share and says he believes this may prove conservative. Although he expects a deceleration in the rate of gain in Harvester's order backlog as the recession wears on, "a strong year of sales seems likely in fiscal 1980," Mr. May says. And he expects further benefits from International Harvester's cost-reduction program.

Disagreeing are analysts such as Michael Braig, of Mcdonald & Co., Cleveland, who believes International Harvester's truck business, accounting for an estimated 49 percent of 1979 sales, cannot avoid a decline in unit sales next year. Mr. Braig also expects a unit volume decline in construction equipment, which represents an estimated 13 percent of sales, and only moderate gains in sales of agricultural equipment, which account for about 34 percent of volume.

"Under those circumstances, pressure on operating margins normally would develop," he says, adding that "cost-cutting efforts are essential to limit (profit) margin erosion and don't necessarily accrue in the form of earnings gains." Mr. Braig estimates Harvester's fiscal 1980 earnings at $7.50 per share.

Margin Improvement

Although International Harvester executive vice president Keith Potter yesterday declined to comment on the analysts' earnings estimates, he said the company expects fiscal 1980 sales to be up from 1979 levels, largely because of inflation. "On a unit basis, they may not be up by much," he conceded, "but we expect further improvement toward our 5 percent net-profit margin target."

Mr. Potter also said he expects the company to continue gaining market share in the heavy-truck market, even though industry-wide, heavy-truck unit sales are expected to be off about 10 percent next year.

Agricultural equipment demand continues "strong" on the retail level and International Harvester expects sales to be up next year, the executive said. "We are looking for some softness in the construction equipment business, but the coal industry should see some revival next year over what we've seen this year, and we're strong in that area," he added.

Talks Stymied On Saudi Project Of Belgian Group

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Societe Generale de Belgique says negotiations are at a virtual standstill with an eight-member consortium which is seeking to complete a 35-billion-Belgian-franc (about $1.19 billion) construction project in Saudi Arabia.

Societe Generale, Belgium's largest holding company, has been prodded by Foreign Minister Henri Simonet to hold talks with the consortium in an effort to finish the building of two medical complexes, at Riyadh and Jidda.

"But the eight companies involved haven't changed their basic positions in the last six weeks," a Societe Generale spokesman said yesterday. "They want us to absorb the entire cost of the losses" that led to the bankruptcy of the leading member, Eurosystem Hospitalier, in July (IHT, July 27).

The bankruptcy climaxed a scandal involving charges of payoffs and tax evasion, threatened to sour Belgian-Arab relations and touched off a top-level government investigation.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Britain

Johnson Matthey

1st Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	163.8	113.0
Profits	3.3	2.2
Per share	1.02	1.30
12 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.400.	1.300.
Profits	122.95	142.19
Per share	2.02	2.38

Vauxhall Motors

1st half	1979	1978
Revenue	445.29	416.28
Profits	4.5	10.4

J. C. Penney

1st half	1979	1978
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	27.7	17.1
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.

Canada

Int'l Thomson Org.

6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	297.2	263.0
Pre-tax	63.2	60.7
Per Share	0.106	0.10

In Sterling

Supermarkets General Corp.

2nd Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	592.7	495.1
Profits	5.247	3.564
Per share	0.59	0.42
6 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.150.	950.0
Profits	9.593	4.756
Per share	1.07	0.53

Sweden

Ericsson L.M. Telephone

1st half	1979	1978
Revenue	1.040.	961.7
Pre-tax	84.4	78.5

In U.S. Dollars

Volvo

1st half	1979	1978
Revenue	11.700.	9.100.
Profits	645.00	386.00

United States

Gen. Public Utilities Corp.

7 months	1979	1978
Revenue	842.0	770.98
Profits	62.16	77.97

U.S. Leading Index Declines 0.4%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — A U.S. barometer of future economic trends fell for the third time in four months during July, the Commerce Department reported today. But the new figures supported administration projections that the current U.S. recession will be mild.

The leading economic indicators index dropped 0.4 percent last month. The July decline followed a revised 0.3-percent drop in June and a 2.2-percent plunge in April. The index rose 0.2 percent in May.

The Carter administration has acknowledged that a recession started during the second quarter when gross national output declined 2.4 percent.

Officials have predicted the downturn will probably last for the remainder of 1979. Some private analysts believe the slump will continue into 1980.

The major factor which has clouded economists' forecasts is the continuing high rate of inflation, particularly in the energy and housing sectors.

Negative Components

Consumer prices soared at a 13.1-percent annual rate during the first seven months of the year, the largest dose of inflation over a similiar period since 1946. Rising prices act to stifle consumer demand which, in turn, forces business to cut back on inventories. When factory production slows to compensate, unemployment rises, which deepens the recession.

The highly volatile index is comprised of 12 components that, taken together, are utilized by economists to measure changes in general economic activity and to anticipate future fluctuations in the business cycle.

The department said four of the 10 available component indicators for the index declined in July: the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, which had a net negative impact of 0.42 percentage point; contracts and orders for plant and equipment, with a negative impact of 0.28 point; new orders for manufacturing, consumer goods and materials, with a downard pull of 0.21 point; and building permits, with a negative impact of 0.23 point.

Six of the 10 had a positive impact, with the largest effect coming from the layoff rate, with a net upward effect of 0.24 point.

Other positive components were average workweek, change in total liquid assets, change in sensitive prices, stock prices and the money supply in 1972 dollars, the department said.

The index now stands at 139.3 percent of its 1967 base, which is well below the level of 143.3 reported at the end of last year.

The department said its index of coincident ecomomic indicators, which is an approximation of current aggregate economic activity, dropped 0.1 percent in July following a fall of 0.4 percent in June.

The index of lagging indicators, which is expected to move after a time lag in the direction of the coincident index, rose 1 percent in July after a gain of 1.1 percent in May.

Predicts Profitability in Two Years

Chrysler Raises Estimated Loss in 1979

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler Corp., the troubled U.S. automaker, quietly is telling bankers it expects a net loss of $600 million to $700 million this year but will be back profitable in 1981.

As recently as June, Chrysler was telling bankers this year's loss was unlikely to exceed $400 million on a worst-case basis. Since then, however, car sales have tumbled in the wake of the oil shortage and the increased cost of gasoline. In the second quarter, Chrysler had a net loss of $207.1 million, bringing the loss for the first half of the year to $260.9 million.

Chrysler's estimates for the year, which are in line with those of most securities analysts, indicates a loss of as much as $440 million in the second half of this year. Chrysler has declined to officially comment on the forecasts, however.

Recovery Plan

Meantime, the beleaguered company is formulating a recovery plan to be presented to the Carter administration in connection with the company's request for federal assistance. A New York banker reported that Chrysler is still maintaining it will be profitable in 1981, when it unveils a new line of compact cars.

Chrysler Financial Corp., the company's finance arm, is making progress toward obtaining a more than $1.5-billion, revolving-credit arrangement with its bank lenders, which would replace a non-contractual line of credit for the same amount with a syndicate of hundreds of banks, the banker said.

The plan to convert to a revolving credit, the source added, has been accepted by banks whose crediis represent 70 percent of the amount requested and which he said the remaining banks would join shortly.

The banker further stated that Chr, sler Financial would pay a 0.5-percentage-point fee for unused portions of the proposed credit. Any borrowings under the arrangement would be at an interest rate equal to 110 percent of the banking industry's prime rate, which was boosted by many banks yesterday to a record 12¼ percent from 12 percent.

The banker conceded he was not aware of the specifics in Chrysler's recovery plan to be presented to the government, but said he thought it will include further sales of assets and cutbacks in some operations. He also predicted the "odds are 100 percent that" at some point, Chrysler will consider the possibility of selling Chrysler Financial, which has a book value of more than $40 million.

Foreign Borrowing Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — U.S. commercial banks had $5.6 billion due to their own foreign branches as of Aug. 22 compared with $5 billion a week earlier, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

Big Board Prices Post Narrow Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Takeover speculation provided most of the interest in a dull New York Stock Exchange session today as prices ended narrowly higher in moderately active trading.

Volume of about 31 million shares topped yesterday's 29.52-million-share turnover but still indicated that institutional investors were staying out of the market. Analysts said the market was continuing to consolidate its recent gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.26 to 884.90 but declines led advances by about 715 to 699.

Analysts viewed negatively the lackluster response by the dollar to rising U.S. interest rates and a narrowing of the U.S. July trade deficit reported yesterday.

The drop in the leading index came as no surprise but confirmed that the economy is in a recession.

PennCorp Financial added ¾ as trading continued heavy for the second day. The company said it knew of no reason for the action but financial issues have been targets of takeover speculation recently.

American Cyanamid, which has been rumored to be a takeover candidate, climbed 2¼ in active trading.

Damon Corp. topped the active list and added ⅝ after blocks of 100,000 shares and 262,300 moved at 6¼.

Bank of New York jumped 3¼. It could not explain the rise.

On the downside, NCR Corp. dropped 4¼. A brokerage reduced its recommendation to "hold" from "okay to buy."

Savin Corp. reported sharply higher fiscal first quarter net and rose ⅝ to 19⅝.

Shakespeare added ⅝. Anthony Industries said it has been in contact with Shakespeare to set up merger talks. Anthony added ⅛ on the American Exchange.

Northrop gained ¾ after an unofficial military publication reported that Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the Air Force to buy about 300 Northrop F-5 fighters.

Superior Oil dropped five to 493. It knew of no reason for the fall but said it may have resulted from arbitrage related to its plan to acquire the rest of its Canadian affiliate. Canadian Superior lost 1¾ on the Amex.

Crompton and Knowles rose 1⅛. Universal Flavors acquired two Crompton units for undisclosed terms.

Playboy tacked on ⅜ and Caesars World ⅜. Playboy will acquire Norwich Enterprises, of London, for undisclosed cash. Norwich operates casinos and off-track betting shops. Caesars agreed to buy Park Tahoe Hotel/Casino at Lake Tahoe, Nev.

In other news AAR Corp. said it would repurchase up to 100,000 shares of its common in addition to the 26,989 shares it originally planned to buy back.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel again omitted the quarterly dividend, last paid in 1975.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Bache Group, which also declared an ex-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

Building Awards Down for U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Contracting for new U.S. construction fell to the lowest level this year in July and was slightly below the level of July 1978, the F.W. Dodge division of Mcgraw-Hill said today.

Declines were posted in housing, non-residential building and heavy construction contracting, bringing total new contracts to $14.7 billion compared with $14.8 billion a year ago, the report stated.

Residential building contracts, however, totalled $7 billion in July, up 3 percent from a year ago. Dodge chief economist George Christie added that the home-building market is nevertheless in retreat from the peak rate of housing starts reached at the end of last year.

U.S. Investment To Drop Slightly

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Despite a slowdown in the U.S. economy during the second quarter, the country's 1,000 largest manufacturers reduced their planned capital spending between the first and second quarter of this year only slightly, the Conference Board reported today.

In its 1979 second-quarter capital appropriations survey, the business-research firm said authorizations declined to a seasonally-adjusted $21.4 billion, down 5 percent from the record set in the first quarter of the year but 42-percent above the year-earlier level.

Although the decline could worsen, it appears investment is exhibiting "sustained" momentum, which means that for the full year both capital appropriations and spending should exceed 1978 levels, it said.

Frab-Bank International Paris بنك فراب الدولي - باريس

At its Annual Meeting of June 29th 1979 the Shareholders approved the accounts as of December 31, 1978. Net Income for the Financial Year 1978 totalling FF 4,805,665.47 has been allocated to reserves.

BALANCE SHEET (after appropriation of results) AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1978

ASSETS	(French Francs)	LIABILITIES	(French Francs)
Cash, central banks, treasury, postal checking account	373,759,592.79	Central banks, banks and financial institutions	2,959,251,571.98
– due on demand	352,943.39	– due on demand	52,443,354.81
– due on time	373,406,649.40	– due on time	2,906,808,217.17
		Bills and securities sold outright or under agreement to repurchase	163,395,282.42
Banks and financial institutions	2,114,651,566.76	Customers accounts	503,659,900.19
– due on demand	112,630,645.97	Corporate accounts	
– due on time	2,002,020,920.79	– due on demand	95,611,611,34
		– due on time	292,763,003.48
Treasury bills and securities purchased outright or under agreement to resell	82,378,550.00	Private individual accounts	
		– due on demand	30,177,648.77
		– due on time	85,107,636.60
Fixed advances to customers	1,164,468,163.31	Suspense accounts, provisions and sundries	140,094,938.67
– commercial bills discounted	7,142,000.00	Bonds	104,500,000.00
– short term	660,400,155.52	Subordinated promissory notes	35,530,000.00
– medium term	370,170,061.45	Total liabilities	3,906,431,693.26
– long term	126,755,946.34		
Customer overdraft debit accounts	99,391,312.61		
Checks and bills for collection	45,500,933.49	Share capital	70,000,000.00
Suspense accounts and sundries	85,695,314.52	Legal reserves	1,051,283.27
Securities transaction account	14,378,900.00	Other reserves	9,189,000.00
Investment securities	977,100.00	Carried forward	141,859.62
Fixed assets	5,612,402.67	Total equity capital	80,382,142.89
	3,986,813,836.15		3,986,813,836.15

Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees and endorsements for customers' accounts	147,248,692.00
Undrawn credit commitments	303,182,651.00
Guarantees and endorsements given to financial intermediaries	56,465,123.00
Guarantees and endorsements received from financial intermediaries	14,226,000.00

FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL - 90, avenue des Champs-Élysées 75008 PARIS

RAMADA Genera
The hotel for executives
City center

s Steady . Germany

DEN, West Germany. P-DJ) — The cost of liv- t Germany rose 4.9 per- gust from a year earlier nchanged from July, ac- preliminary estimates re- y by the statistics office. -to-year rise is up from a increase in July from

liminary index is based living data from selected is not broken down by ods and services as are gures expected to be re- bout ten days.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47	39	PolEl pf4.04	9.4	z100	43	43	43	43	+ ½
35	21¾	Premier .64	1.9	11	147	34	33⅞	33⅞	
16	14⅝	Presley s.36i	2.6	5	101	14½	d13¾	14	— ⅛
19⅝	14¾	PrimeC .6		20	124	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
93	72¾	ProctG 2.40	4.2	11	674	80¼	79	80¼	+ ¾
18⅛	9¼	PrdRsh s.44	2.8	8	37	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
28	18⅞	Proler .50e	2.	7	20	25	24½	25	+ ¾
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	10.	10	86	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
27½	24	PSInd 2.32	9.1	7	1968	25¼	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
39½	35	PSIn pf 3.50	9.0		z10	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
109¼	100	PSIn pf 9.44	9.2		z2450	103½	101½	103	+3
103½	14.97⅞	PSInpf 8.96	9.0		z2900	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	86	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅜
28¾	24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z660	25	24½	24½	— ½
27¼	25½	PSNH pf2.81	11.		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	PsNHM 1.92	9.4	8	74	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅞	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	229	21¼	21	21⅛	
62⅞	51⅝	PSEG pf5.28	9.8		z500	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—½
25½	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.4		5	23	23	23	— ⅛
27½	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43	9.7		10	25	25	25	
119½	106½	PSE pf12.25	11.		z110	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	— ¼
92⅝	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.6		z500	81¼	81¼	81¼	—2⅛
87⅝	73½	PSEG pf7.40	9.6		z200	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ½
107	97	PSEG pf9.62	9.6		z70	100	100	100	+ ½
11¾	5½	Publick			245	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
7¼	3½	Puebla		5	71	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7⅝	4¼	PR Cem		6	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.64	9.8	8	68	17	16⅝	16¾	
47¼	29⅞	Pullmn 1.60	4.2	8	266	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Purex 1.16	6.8	8	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
9¾	3	PurInFo			320	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
30¾	22½	Purolr 1.32	4.4	8	10	30½	30	30½	— ½
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.20	4.5	7	541	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅜
24½	12¾	QuakStO 1	4.4	11	379	22	22⅛	22½	— ½
33	18¾	Quanex s 1	2.6	10	48	28¾	28	28	
12⅛	4⅝	Questor .20	2.8	13	76	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
		— R—R—R —							
33⅝	23	RCA 1.60	6.2	7	1007	26	25⅝	25⅝	
42	37	RCApf 3.50	8.4		z80	41½	41½	41½	+1½
74	52½	RCA pf 4	7.1		14	56½	56¼	56¼	— ¼
12½	9¾	RLC s .44	3.7	5	24	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15⅝	9½	RTE .60	5.8	6	63	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10	RalsPur .58	5.0	9	298	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
17	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.1	21	774	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
23	13¾	Ranco .76	4.3	10	39	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.4	3	61	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
40¾	24½	Raytbt 1.60b	5.1	6	28	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅛
27¾	14½	RaymInt 0	5.4	5	73	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
58½	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8	10	358	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ¼
32¾	18⅝	ReadBol 1	3.6	9	279	28¼	28	28⅛	— ⅛
18½	12¼	RlRel 1.63e	12.	8	17	13⅝	13½	13½	
7⅝	3½	Redmn .09e	1.3	6	943	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
10¾	7¼	ReeceCp .60	6.1	7	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB 2	6.6	4	22	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
15⅝	10¾	ReichCh .74	5.4	10	79	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
65	29¾	ReynInd 1.60	2.7	12	362	60¼	56⅞	58¼	+1⅜
50¾	30½	RelGp 1.60b	3.2	5	61	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
28½	25	Rellin pf2.46	9.9		27	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
17⅞	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.3	5	1450	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
7½	1¼	RepAir wt			371	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
30	17¾	RepCp .60b	2.1	5	31	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
24	13⅞	RepFnS s.92	4.2	4	44	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
3	1⅜	ReswMtg			23	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	21¼	RepSt 2	7.0	3	74	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.5	7	124	28¾	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
28⅝	9	ResvOil .30	1.1	13	710	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	19⅝	ReSOil pf1.75	4.4		68	40⅛	39½	40⅛	+ ⅜
32⅝	20¾	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	47	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
18	11⅝	Revere			3	16½	16⅛	16½	
57	44½	Revlon 1.56	2.9	13	4C72	53⅝	52⅞	53¼	— ⅜
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	3.6	7	60	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.0	6	125	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56	48¼	Rexn pf2.36	4.2		1	56	56	56	
65	54½	Reynin 3.80	6.1	6	48	62⅞	61⅞	62½	+ ⅜
50⅞	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.1		30	50½	50⅛	50¼	+ ⅛
39¾	29⅞	ReyMtl 2.20	5.9	4	116	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ¼
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.2	4	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
31	19¾	RchMer 1.20	5.0	9	40	24½	24	24½	— ½
21⅞	15⅝	RieglT 1.60	8.6	6	7	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	2.7	7	79	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	
20	13⅝	RioGr pl .80	4.0	73	20	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
26½	16⅞	RiteAid .54	2.1	9	121	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
28	17	Robshw 1.30	6.4	7	36	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	5.8	8	24	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins .40	4.1	9	175	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.48	9.0	7	22	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅞	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.4	7	49	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
19½	10½	Rockower 1	5.8	6	22	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
42¾	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	4.2	6	79	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
46¾	30½	RohmH 2	4.5	7	70	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	10	Rohrind		5	82	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
25⅝	16L	Rollins .72	2.9	11	315	25	24½	24¾	
40	28⅝	Rolm s		22	70	32	32½	32¾	
6¼	2½	Ronson			226	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.4	6	22	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.6	9	137	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
32⅞	15	Rosario .60	1.9	14	442	32¾	30¾	32⅞	+1⅛
29½	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	14	316	30½	29⅝	30½	+1
19½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.2	37	46	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
33½	21¾	Rubbrm .92	3.3	11	36	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
12⅞	9¾	RussTog .88	8.5	6	44	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	14⅝	RyanH 1	4.5	8	66	22½	22¼	22¼	
30⅝	18¾	RyderS 1b	4.2	7	x277	24⅝	24	24	— ¼
		— S—S—S —							
10¾	5⅝	SCA .35i	3.9	11	229	9⅛	9	9	
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.4	6	145	29⅞	29¼	29½	
25⅝	12⅛	SPSTec .50	2.0	8	152	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ¼
46⅝	24¾	Sabine .56	1.2	40	51	46⅝	46¼	46½	— ⅛
19⅝	8	Safedin .32	1.8	14	99	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
46	34⅝	Safeway 2.60	6.5	7	205	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	7½	SaintCp .44	4.8	28	381	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅝	SJoMn 1.40	4.8	10	49	29¼	28¾	29¼	
13⅝	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	
60⅝	34⅝	StLSoF 2.50	4.3	8	9	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
11½	10	SPaul 1e	9.8		94	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
34⅝	27¾	StRegP 1.80	5.8	7	262	31⅝	31½	31¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.5	7	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	5	Sambos			333	7¾	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
16	14	SDigGs 1.52	10.	1	200	15	14⅝	14⅝	
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.6	13	38	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Sanders .40	1.5	12	56	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	4.8	7	504	50⅝	50	50¼	— ⅜
14¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.6		35	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
40½	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.6	27	522	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
19⅝	13	SatWel .88	5.9	7	12	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9¼	4¾	SaulRE			10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	4¾	SavASta			14	9⅞	10⅛	10	
15	7	SavOnD .40	3.4	8	26	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
13½	9⅞	SvcEIP 1	8.9	4	22	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
15	11⅝	SaveA 1.34	10.		10	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
13⅝	11	SaveF pf1.28	11.		11	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Savin .70	3.6	4	642	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		7	616	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅞	Schaefer			50	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
36	27⅞	SchrPlo 1.44	4.2	9	551	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
14¾	9	Schlitz .80i		27	583	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
86⅝	66¾	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	19	614	86⅝	85½	85¾	— ¼
33⅞	25½	SciAtla s		19	45	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.1	7	58	24⅝	24	24½	+ ½
5½	3½	ScarLad		8	158	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.4	6	120	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
26	15⅞	ScottP .80	3.2	9	23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
19½	13½	ScotIP .92	5.1	6	374	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
16½	8⅝	Scotrys .40	2.7	9	102	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.3	6	67	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Scudder		20	33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .81e	8.9		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		17	12⅛	12	12	
32⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.0	7	62	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
35⅞	23⅝	SeaBCL 2.20	7.2	5	149	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
18¼	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.2	6	119	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	3.6	8	119	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
34½	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		11	966	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	10½	Searsrv .72e	1.3	8	125	u28¾	19	20¾	+1⅞
19¼	15½	SeaIAir n.44	2.3	11	86	19	18¾	18¾	
29⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.5	11	90	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.2	11	464	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
24¼	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.4	7	2342	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	5⅝	Seatrain		61	78	6⅝	6½	6½	
34¾	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.6	6	753	32⅝	32½	32¾	+ ¼
48¼	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.7	18	326	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
14¾	11	SeigLI 1.20b	10.	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	7½	SvCplnl .34	3.7	6	52	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr .52	3.9	10	83	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅛
19⅞	11½	Shaklee .74	4.3	5	121	17⅝	17½	17¼	— ¼
43	21	Shapell .15	3.	5	48	43	42½	43	+ ½
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	2.7	5	230	17½	17¼	17½	
44¼	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.5	7	578	44¼	43⅝	44	
33⅝	28⅝	ShellT s2.39i	8.0	5	46	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	8⅝	ShellGlo .70	6.7	4	26	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
20	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	7.9		10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		18	72	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
57	44	Shrw pf 4.40	8.5		z100	52	51½	51½	—1
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.34	9.5	7	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
33½	19⅝	Signal	2.9	7	314	u34	33¼	34	+ ⅜
21⅛	12¼	SimPrac .28	1.7	12	76	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SimPpl .56	5.0	12	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20	11¾	Singer .40	3.4	5	341	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
36	30	Singr pf3.50	11.		24	31	30⅝	31⅝	+ ½
17½	9¼	Skyline .48	4.1	10	52	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.1	3	53	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	39	SmithIn 1.12	1.8	12	105	63½	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅜
49	38¾	SmKln s1.44	3.0	14	150	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¼
22	14½	SmlthTr 1	4.8	7	133	21	19¼	21	+1¾
24	16½	Smucker 1	4.8	6	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20¼	SnapOn s.80	3.1	14	62	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SonyCp .10e		2	17	16⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
21½	16½	SoAlin s			8	9	20⅛	20	20
6½	2⅝	SoAlifFn			169	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
18¾	15	SCEG 1.68	9.9	10	26	17	16⅞	17	
20⅝	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	9.1	9	33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
55½	26¾	Southwn .60	1.1	8	3	53¼	53½	53¼	
17	11½	SoelBk .80	5.0	6	64	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	SoelPS s		5	18	7	6⅞	7	
27⅝	23½	SCoEd 2.48	9.4	6	585	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
16¼	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	667	13	12¾	12⅞	
19⅝	17⅝	SoInGE 1.52	7.9	6	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	29½	SonRes 1.50	3.1	9	264	u49	47	48½	+2
41	31½	SNETel 3.60	9.1	6	30	39¾	39½	39½	+ ¼
55¼	50	SoNE pf4.62	8.8		z180	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	6.5	6	328	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
68¼	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	5.7	6	146	57¼	56½	56½	— ¼
56¼	43	SouRy pf 3	5.3		2	56¼	56¼	56¼	
29⅞	26¼	SoRy pf2.60	9.5		7	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.3	8	233	u27¼	27¼	28	+1
34⅛	25⅛	SouInd .84	2.8	10	38	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
41	34¼	SouRavl s		21	45	38⅝	38	38	— ½
23½	16¼	SwtAir s .28	1.2	6	90	23¼	23	23	— ¼
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	34	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
24	10¾	SwtFare .40	2.0	5	446	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
13¼	12⅛	SwtGas n1.10	9.1	9	46	12¼	dI2	12⅛	
14⅝	13	SwtPS 1.28	9.8	4	65	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	10½	Sperton .80	4.5	6	246	u18	16⅞	17⅛	+1⅛
29¼	15⅛	SpectPh		16	64	28½	28	28⅛	+ ¼
23½	12⅝	SperHul 1	5.9	5	43	17	16⅝	17	
38⅝	30¼	SperHu pf 3	8.6		2	35	35	35	— ¼
51¾	39⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.0	8	540	51⅝	50¼	51⅝	+1
20⅞	14	SpringsM 1.20	6.8	5	16	17¾	17¾	17¾	
26½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.0	8	395	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	932	33⅝	33½	33¾	
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	4.9	7	16	14½	14⅛	14¼	
27⅞	16½	Staley 1	3.9	16	575	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd 1.48	5.1	10	500	29	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.5	10	269	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	13½	StdMotA .64	3.5	7	40	19⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
58⅝	41½	StOilCl 2.80	5.0	7	505	56¼	55¾	56	— ⅜
69	48⅝	StOilInd 3	4.4	8	449	68⅝	68	68¼	— ⅛
69¾	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.8	12	226	67½	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	StPacCo .60	4.9	5	21	12¼	12	12⅛	
19¼	12⅝	Standex .75	4.1	7	31	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
31½	22¼	StanW 1.08	3.4	8	62	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¼
31¼	22¾	Starret 1.32e	4.2	6	4	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMotInv		12	84	5⅛	5	5⅛	
11½	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	10.		29	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
24⅝	19	StauCh s1.10	4.6	8	143	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.0	8	48	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	Sterchi .68	6.8	5	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
8¾	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	8.0	5	133	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.9	10	1487	17⅛	16⅝	17	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.6	10	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	Steven J .20b	8.2	5	173	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.5	8	144	u34½	32⅝	34	+1⅞
37⅝	20⅝	StokVC 1.32	4.1	9	8	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
12⅞	10⅞	StokVC pf 1	9.0		z150	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75r	5.6	10	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.4	11	47	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	StopSho 1.20	6.4	5	32	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ¼
23⅛	14⅞	StorTec s		13	1072	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅜
46½	26	StorerB 1.30	2.8	11	22	45⅝	45⅝	45¾	+ ¼
16⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.0	7	19	15¼	15¼	15½	
50½	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	139	u50⅝	50⅝	50½	+ ⅜
5	2¾	SuavSho .20	5.2	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
34½	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.2	9	79	34⅝	33¾	34¼	— ⅛
33¼	22	SunChm .60	1.8	5	89	u33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ½
25⅝	19½	SunEl .60	2.3	14	64	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¼
69⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	4.4	8	268	68⅝	67⅝	68	— ⅛
72	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.2		19	70⅝	70¼	70½	— ⅛
25	16⅝	SubIn 1.50	6.8	7	x708	22½	20⅝	22⅛	+1½
34	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.7	9	107	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¼
81	50	Sunds pf3.50	4.4		11	79⅝	78¼	79⅝	+ ⅜
17½	9	SunsM .40	2.7	10	148	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SunpVal .66	3.1	10	69	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
503	261	SunrOil 2.68	.6	31	113	494	491	493	—5
19¼	10⅝	SupmkG .48	2.5	6	407	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
12¼	4½	Suprex		28	49⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	SurfnA.97e	8.5	11	96	11⅝	11⅝	11Q¾	+ ½
28⅝	19¼	Swank 1.40a	6.5	6	20	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
24⅝	14½	Sybron 1.08	5.8	10	55	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.1		1	34	34	34	
15⅝	7⅞	Systron .10	.7	32	7

هكذا من الاصل

MEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— M—N—N —								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— U—U—U —								
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
43⅝	20	Wstburn	g1.40			89	40½	39¾	40	+ ½
38¾	11½	WstFin	.52	1.4	6	155	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅝	WPacRR	n			3	15	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall				7	20	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9⅝	2	Wichita	.451	4.9	36	137	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅝
2¼	1⅛	WillcoG	n			3	4	1⅞	1¾	
19¼	8⅝	Wmhous	.60	3.2	12	16	19	18¾	18⅞	−⅛
22	10⅛	Winnbrg	.40	1.9	58	35	21	19⅞	21	+1⅞
3⅝	2	WolfHB	.10e	3.6	10	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
14½	10¼	Wdshrn	n .60	5.6	5	4	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	−¼
11½	4⅝	WkWear	.40	4.2	6	50	9⅝	9⅝	9½	−⅛
18⅞	10	Wrethr	.10e			6	84	5	16⅛	16⅛ +⅛
17-16	¾	WrightH	g			55	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
33⅛	17⅛	Wynnin	.60	2.1	9	28	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝
1⅛	11⅛	WymBn	.64	4.7	7	4	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
22⅝	11½	ZeroCp	.48	2.3	9	22	20½	20½	20½	
17½	7	Zimmer	.36	4.3	3	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—*Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.*

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

August 29, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.35¾	4.47	4.34	4.44	+.07½
Dec	4.48	4.60	4.45½	4.57¾	+.08¼
Mar	4.58	4.70	4.55½	4.67¼	+.06¾
May	4.56	4.69½	4.55	4.68	+.09
Jul	4.48	4.50	4.36½	4.47¾	+.05
Sep	4.45	4.51	4.45	4.51	+.06

Sales Tues. 18,712.

Total open interest Tues. 56,542, off 280 from Mon.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	2.81½	2.86¾	2.80½	2.85	+.03½
Dec	2.83	2.88¼	2.81½	2.86½	+.03½
Mar	2.93½	2.99¼	2.92½	2.97¾	+.03¾
May	2.99	3.04¾	2.98¼	3.02¼	+.03¾
Jul	3.02	3.07½	3.01¼	3.06½	+.04¼
Sep	3.05½	3.08½	3.05½	3.08	+.03½

Sales Tues. 41,196.

Total open interest Tues. 176,022, off 571 from Mon.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	7.20	7.34	7.18	7.30½	+.07¼
Nov	7.19	7.34½	7.17	7.30¾	+.08¾
Jan	7.32½	7.48	7.30½	7.44	+.08½
Mar	7.47½	7.62	7.45	7.58½	+.07
May	7.55½	7.71	7.53½	7.68	+.08
Jul	7.64	7.77½	7.61½	7.74	+.07½
Aug	7.68½	7.75	7.68½	7.72½	+.08
Sep	7.60	7.63	7.60	7.63	+.10½

Sales: Tues. 24,502.

Total open interest Tues. 96,036, up 245 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	190.00	192.20	190.00	191.90	+1.80
Oct	191.00	194.80	190.70	192.60	+.70
Dec	194.50	197.20	193.80	195.60	+1.40
Jan	196.00	199.50	196.00	197.50	+.40
Mar	199.00	203.20	199.00	201.40	+2.00
May	201.50	205.00	201.50	204.50	+2.10
Jul	204.00	208.00	204.00	206.70	+3.00
Aug	205.00	208.50	205.00	208.50	+3.00
Sep	204.00	207.50	206.90	207.50	+.90

Sales Tues. 6,652.

Total open interest Tues. 46,372, up 14 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	28.60	29.29	28.30	29.25	+.67
Oct	27.68	28.45	27.55	28.42	+.74
Dec	26.90	27.60	26.75	27.52	+.60
Jan	26.70	27.35	26.60	27.27	+.52
Mar	26.70	27.20	26.68	27.15	+.40
May	26.70	27.10	26.55	27.10	+.40
Jul	26.70	27.05	26.55	27.05	+.40
Aug	26.70	26.90	26.70	26.90	+.40
Sep				26.65	+.35

Sales Tues. 7,620.

Total open interest Tues. 58,607, off 316 from Mon.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 29, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	109.90	109.00	109.30	109.45 109.50
Dec	113.65	112.55	113.00	113.05 113.25 113.40
Mar	120.00	118.75	119.00	119.05 119.60 119.75
May	123.25	122.25	122.35	122.40 123.05 123.15
Aug	126.90	126.75	126.75	126.85 127.25 127.50
Oct	131.50	131.35	130.95	131.10 131.25 131.75

2,036 lots of 50 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COCOA				
Sep	1,356	1,325	1,326	1,338 1,358 1,348
Dec	1,420	1,385	1,387	1,388 1,412 1,413
Mar	1,460	1,426	1,429	1,430 1,452 1,454
May	1,482	1,455	1,458	1,459 1,480 1,481
Jly	1,507	1,483	1,487	1,487 1,509 1,510
Sep	1,535	1,515	1,510	1,515 1,528 1,535
Oct	1,565	1,538	1,537	1,540 1,556 1,562

3,732 lots of 10 tons.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
COFFEE				
Sep	1,798	1,785	1,787	1,788 1,791 1,792
Nov	1,854	1,838	1,843	1,845 1,846 1,847
Jan	1,867	1,847	1,851	1,855 1,856 1,857
Mar	1,818	1,810	1,813	1,815 1,802 1,803
May	1,808	1,800	1,802	1,804 1,794 1,795
Jly	1,803	1,802	1,801	1,803 1,784 1,795
Sep	1,815	1,794	1,792	1,794 1,785 1,788

4,763 lots of 5 tons.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 29, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	920.00	922.00	894.00	895.00
3 months	913.00	914.00	893.00	893.50
Cathodes: spot	873.00	875.00	857.00	858.00
3 months	868.00	870.00	873.00	874.00
Tin: spot	6,705.00	6,710.00	6,620.00	6,625.00
3 months	6,705.00	6,710.00	6,640.00	6,645.00
Lead: spot	531.50	532.50	525.00	527.00
3 months	532.00	533.00	526.50	527.00
Zinc: spot	295.50	296.50	288.00	289.00
3 months	306.50	307.00	299.50	300.00
Silver: spot	449.50	450.20	441.50	441.90
3 months	463.50	464.00	455.20	455.30
Aluminium: spot	695.00	697.00	694.00	695.00
3 months	693.00	694.00	689.00	690.00
Nickel: spot	2,550.00	2,555.00	2,530.00	2,530.00
3 months	2,620.00	2,630.00	2,590.00	2,600.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 29, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	1,095	1,090	1,090	1,095 +3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,085	1,110 +5
Dec	1,122	1,118	1,116	1,118 —7
Mar	1,187	1,180	1,181	1,183 —5
May	1,218	N.T.	1,216	1,218 —5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,220	1,226 —8
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,235	1,255 —10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,255	1,275 —5

54 lots.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Sep	1,315	1,290	1,285	1,310 —11
Dec	1,359	1,328	1,334	1,340 —18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	1,390 Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	— —15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	— —15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	— —15

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.45½	1.47½	1.44¾	1.46¾	+.00¾
Dec	1.60	1.62½	1.59¼	1.61½	+.01½
Mar	1.70½	1.73½	1.70½	1.72¼	+.01¾
May	1.78	1.88¾	1.77¾	1.80	+.02
Jul	1.80	1.81	1.79¾	1.81	+.02

Sales Tues. 1,075.

Total open interest Tues. 5,547, up 92 from Mon.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	65.30	66.07	65.30	66.07	+1.50
Dec	67.00	67.37	66.85	67.27	+1.50
Jan	67.80	67.90	67.00	67.90	+1.50
Feb	67.40	68.40	67.40	68.40	+1.50
Apr	69.10	69.45	68.80	69.45	+1.50
Jun	69.40	70.57	69.40	70.57	+1.50
Aug	68.35	69.65	68.95	69.65	+1.50
Oct	68.15	68.65	68.15	68.65	+1.50
Dec	69.85	69.90	69.65	69.90	+1.50

Est. sales: 8,346; sales Tues. 19,909.

Total open interest Tues. 59,499, up 152 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	81.20	81.70	81.20	81.70	+1.50
Oct	78.70	79.32	78.70	79.32	+1.50
Nov	79.50	80.15	79.50	80.15	+1.50
Jan	81.00	81.70	81.00	81.70	+1.50
Mar	82.75	83.80	82.75	83.80	+1.50
Apr	83.00	84.07	83.00	84.07	+1.50
May	82.50	83.80	83.20	83.80	+1.50
Aug	82.50	83.50	83.50	83.50	+1.50

st. sales: 2,408; sales Tues. 3,786.

Total open interest Tues. 17,437, off 447 from Mon.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	34.80	35.75	34.80	35.72	+1.45
Dec	34.70	35.72	34.70	35.72	+1.50
Feb	36.87	38.02	36.87	38.02	+1.50
Apr	36.20	36.37	36.20	36.37	+1.50
Jun	40.20	42.07	40.20	42.07	+1.50
Jul	41.50	42.40	41.25	42.40	+1.50
Aug	40.00	40.82	40.70	40.82	+1.50
Oct	39.67	39.67	39.67	39.67	+1.50
Dec				40.30	

Est. sales: 6,542; sales Tues. 6,177.

Total open interest Tues. 25,830, off 656 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Feb	42.45	43.70	42.25	43.70	+2.00
Mar	42.30	44.02	42.30	44.02	+2.00
May	43.95	45.32	43.95	45.32	+2.00
Jul	45.10	46.52	45.10	46.52	+2.00
Aug	43.80	45.40	43.80	45.40	+2.00

Est. sales: 3,732; sales Tues. 8,848.

Total open interest Tues. 23,060, off 299 from Mon.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	38.00	38.70	38.00	38.30	+.45
Oct	37.90	38.10	37.90	38.10	+.50
Nov	38.15	38.25	38.00	38.25	+.35
Dec	38.95	39.30	38.95	39.42	+.57
Jan	41.50	41.80	41.50	41.70	+.50
Feb				41.90	
Mar				42.50	
Apr				42.50	

Sales Tues. 161.

Total open interest Tues. 1,425, off 7 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	57.75	57.85	56.70	57.10	—1.00
Oct				57.45	
Nov	61.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	—.15
Dec	62.50	62.90	62.40	62.75	+.25
Jan				60.90	—.05

Est. sales: 60; sales Tues. 44.

Total open interest Tues. 351, up 2 from Mon.

LUMBER 160,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	277.00	281.60	274.10	280.80	+2.90
Nov	238.50	243.50	237.50	242.80	+3.40
Jan	229.00	231.50	226.60	231.00	+3.40
Mar	223.40	227.20	223.00	226.60	+3.40
May	220.00	222.10	219.30	222.10	+2.60
Jul	218.40	219.00	216.80	219.00	+1.80

Est. sales: 4,141; sales Tues. 2,890.

Total open interest Tues. 11,737, up 23 from Mon.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	204.10	205.00	203.20	205.00	
Nov	195.00	197.00	194.30	196.90	+ .40
Jan	193.00	194.90	193.00	194.70	+ .20
Mar	195.00	196.80	194.60	196.50	+ .30
May	196.00	197.50	195.50	197.50	+ .70
Jul				199.50	+ .60
Sep				199.50	+ .50
Nov	198.60	198.60	198.60	198.60	— .40

Sales: Tues. 944.

Total open interest Tues. 4,067, off 74 from Mon.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	90.23	90.25	90.16	90.19	—.01
Dec	90.35	90.39	90.21	90.28	—.03
Mar	90.78	90.85	90.66	90.71	—.02
Jun	91.09	91.21	91.05	91.07	+.02
Sep	91.32	91.51	91.32	91.40	+.12
Dec	91.57	91.76	91.57	91.68	+.18
Mar	91.74	91.96	91.74	91.86	+.18
Jun	91.84	92.06	91.84	91.98	+.19

Est. sales: 7,220; sales Tues. 6,044.

Total open interest Tues. 69,194, off 848 from Mon.

GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	86-11	86-15	86-04	86-07	—02
Dec	86-14	86-19	86-09	86-10	—02
Mar	86-17	86-22	86-13	86-14	—01
Jun	86-16	86-20	86-12	86-12	—01
Sep	86-13	86-17	86-07	86-09	
Dec	86-07	86-08	86-02	86-02	
Mar	86-01	86-02	85-27	85-28	+01
Jun	85-27	85-28	85-23	85-23	+03
Sep	85-22	85-22	85-16	85-16	+01
Dec	85-14	85-14	85-09	85-10	+01
Mar	85-08	85-08	85-05	85-05	+01

Sales: Tues. 3,191 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 75,059, off 135 from Mon.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS $8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct. 4Sep

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Dec	90-07	90-14	90-02	90-06	+02
Mar	90-03	90-08	89-27	89-31	+02
Jun	90-04	90-09	89-29	90-00	+01
Sep	90-02	90-08	89-27	89-31	+02
Dec	90-03	90-06	89-27	89-30	+03
Mar	89-31	90-02	89-24	89-25	+01
Jun	89-27	89-28	89-20	89-22	+02
Sep	89-25	89-25	89-17	89-18	+01
Dec	89-21	89-21	89-12	89-14	
Mar	89-13	89-13	89-10	89-11	
Jun	89-07	89-10	89-07	89-08	+01

Sales Tues. 5,681 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 64,175, off 923 from Mon.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PANPER LOANS ($1 million; unmatured discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	11.37	11.43	11.35	11.42	+ .02
Dec	11.30	11.38	11.25	11.37	
Mar	10.91	10.97	10.88	10.96	+ .25
Jun	10.22	10.30	10.22	10.30	+ .00
Sep	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	+ .00

Sales Tues. 98 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,467, off 14 from Mon.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	.8535	.8545	.8528	.8542	—09
Dec	.8535	.8545	.8530	.8543	—08
Mar	.8540	.8545	.8528	.8545	—08
Jun	.8535	.8545	.8535	.8545	
Sep	.8545	.8555	.8545	.8548	

Est sales 1,192; sales Tues. 930.

Total open interest Tues. 7,302, off 11 from Mon.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	2.2535	2.2540	2.2455	2.2500	+ 30
Dec L	2.2460	2.2460	2.2390	2.2435	+ 45
Mar	2.2360	2.2385	2.2340	2.2375	+ 35
Jun				2.2220	0

Est sales 2,158; sales Tues. 2,808.

Total open interest Tues. 9,472, off 93 from Mon.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	.5468	.5473	.5459	.5469	—13
Dec	.553X	.5543	.5530	.5540	—12
Mar	.5597	.5600	.5590	.5595	—12
Jun	.5650	.5650	.5650	.5650	—05

Est sales 872; sales Tues. 759.

Total open interest Tues. 6,062, off 62 from Mon.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.

No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	.23440	.23440	.23440	.23440	
Dec				.23130	

Est sales 1; sales Tues. 0.

Total open interest Tues. 5, unchanged from Mon.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	.004515	.004519	.004505	.004506	—42
Dec	.004572	.004574	.004558	.004561	—40
Mar	.004630	.004630	.004620	.004620	—36

Est sales 1,804; sales Tues. 1,114.

Total open interest Tues. 6,619, up 36 from Mon.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	.6050	.6050	.6031	.6035	—25
Dec	.6198	.6198	.6178	.6179	—31
Mar	.6350	.6350	.6311	.6326	—31
Jun	.6452	.6456	.6444	.6444	—26

Est sales 1,525; sales Tues. 722.

Total open interest Tues. 7,978, off 33 from Mon.

Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

August 29, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.42	6.47	6.35	6.37	—0.08
Mar	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50	
Apr	10.68	10.68	10.50	10.66	
May	12.20	12.39	12.20	12.30	+0.05

Est. sales: 362 sales Tues. 347.

Total open interest Tues. 4,505 off 14 from Mon

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	217.00	218.00	216.95	217.76	+ 0.67
Dec	205.50	206.50	205.20	206.57	+ 0.60
Mar	194.20	197.50	195.25	197.43	+ 1.14
May	195.00	196.50	194.00	196.30	+ 1.04
Jul	191.50	192.75	190.65	192.56	+ 0.70
Sep	191.00	192.00	189.60	191.94	+ 1.15
Dec	190.00	191.00	188.50	191.00	+ 0.96

Est. sales: 22,000 sales Tues. 2,129.

Total open interest Tues. 11,759 up 101 from Mon

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sugar 11 spot 15.83					
Sep	9.14	9.24	9.06	9.21	+ 0.01
Oct	9.41	9.55	9.38	9.55	+ 0.10
Jan	10.00	10.05	9.98	10.10	+ 0.07
Mar	10.44	10.64	10.43	10.63	+ 0.12
May	10.77	10.92	10.73	10.92	+ 0.10
Jul	11.05	11.20	11.00	11.19	+ 0.10
Sep	11.37	11.53	11.33	11.53	+ 0.12
Oct	11.59	11.74	11.51	11.74	+ 0.14

Est. sales: 7,320 sales Tues. 6,552.

Total open interest Tues. 55,139 up 1,928 from Mon

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	130.25	130.71	129.50	129.50	—2.35
Dec	133.25	134.60	133.05	133.20	—2.55
Mar	137.60	138.40	137.00	137.35	—2.30
May	140.50	140.50	139.75	140.05	—1.95

Est. sales: 849 sales Tues. 908.

Total open interest Tues. 6,270 up 49 from Mon

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	109.65	109.75	108.00	108.30	—1.50
Nov	108.30	108.30	106.40	106.90	—1.35
Jan	108.00	108.10	106.20	106.90	—0.80
Mar	108.25	108.25	106.90	107.50	—0.80
May	108.10	108.90	107.50	107.95	—0.85

Est. sales: 550 sales Tues. 1,056.

Total open interest Tues. 7,679 up 176 from Mon

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	65.70	66.35	65.45	65.55	+0.05
Dec	66.50	67.38	66.50	66.74	+0.40
Mar	67.90	68.70	67.90	68.03	+0.28
May	69.10	69.85	69.10	69.20	+0.30
Jul	69.80	70.70	69.80	70.10	+0.42
Dec	69.00	69.40	69.00	69.25	+0.65

Est. sales: 8,850 sales Tues. 6,413.

Total open interest Tues. 37,579 up 954 from Mon

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	89.00	90.70	88.70	90.60	+1.75
Oct	91.10	91.10	91.30	91.30	+1.95
Dec	91.00	92.85	90.40	92.80	+1.95
Jan	93.00	93.00	91.25	92.85	+1.85
Mar	91.70	93.50	90.85	93.30	+1.75
May	91.85	93.70	91.30	93.60	+1.70
Jul	91.90	93.50	91.40	93.60	+1.80
Sep	93.00	93.10	91.70	93.40	+1.70
Dec	91.90	93.30	91.90	93.60	+1.70
Jan	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.60	+1.70
Mar	92.00	92.00	91.65	93.60	+1.70
May	92.10	93.70	91.50	93.60	+1.70

Est. sales: 9,700 sales Tues. 8,526.

Total open interest Tues. 60,144 up 1,162 from Mon

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	1013.0	1032.00	101.00	1028.50	+15.50
Oct	1027.0	1027.0	1027.00	1036.80	
Dec	1043.0	1057.5	1034.50	1053.50	+14.50
Jan	1052.0	1063.5	1043.50	1061.30	+14.10
Mar	1068.0	1081.0	1058.00	1077.00	+13.80
May	1082.0	1092.0	1072.00	1090.30	+13.30
Jul	1093.0	1104.0	1104.00	1103.50	+12.80
Sep	1106.5	1110.0	1104.00	1116.70	+12.40
Dec	1138.0	1138.0	1122.00	1136.80	+11.10
Jan	1148.5	1148.5	1132.00	1142.50	+10.80
Mar	1146.0	1164.0	1145.00	1155.60	+10.30
May	1159.0	1161.0	1159.00	1168.70	

Est. sales: 22,000 sales Tues. 26,262.

Total open interest Tues. 156,398 up 473 from Mon

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	423.50	427.00	421.00	422.90	—3.60
Jan	420.50	424.50	418.50	420.50	—3.00
Apr	426.00	426.00	422.00	423.60	—3.00
Jul	425.50	427.00	425.50	425.60	—2.60
Oct	431.50	431.50	431.50	429.90	—2.10

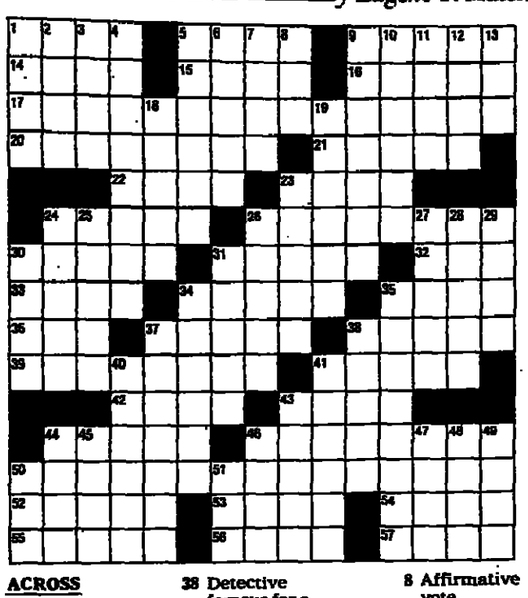
Est. sales: 1,708 sales Tues. 2,726.

Total open interest Tues. 10,257 off 566 from Mon

GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	318.00	320.20	318.00	319.40	—0.80
Dec	324.80	327.00	324.50	326.00	—0.80
Feb	331.00	333.50	330.90	332.20	—0.80
Apr	338.40	339.00	337.00	338.20	—0.80
Jun	343.00	345.00	343.00	344.20	—0.70
Aug	347.00	351.00	347

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



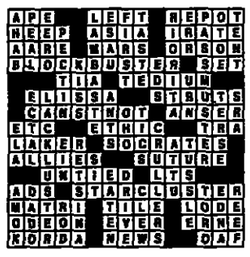
ACROSS

1 ——fide
5 Ace, deuce, ——
9 Kind of winds or magazines
14 First shepherd
15 Emerson's "——bridge"
16 Young Montague
17 Mozart
20 Colonial leader in N.Y.C.
21 Feeble-minded person
22 Lions and tigers
23 Patron saint of sailors
24 Sounds of owls and unhappy audiences
26 Appendage to a circus
30 These sometimes fail us
31 Erasmus lived here: 1521
32 Be in debt
33 Fencing sword
34 Composer of musicals
35 Kind of school
36 Health resort
37 Antigone's uncle
38 Detective famous for a "last case"
39 American dance pioneer
41 Ponies
42 Traffic tickets
43 One-eighth of an ounce
44 Ecdysiast Ann
46 Painter of "Madonna of the Rocks"
50 Bach
52 "What ——!"
53 Get a new film into shape
54 Isabella d'——, poser for 46 Across
55 Jeered
56 Makes lace
57 Homophone for seize

DOWN

1 Doll Tearsheet, for one
2 Double-reed instrument
3 Gwyn or Quickly
4 Alphabet for the military
5 Religious pamphlets
6 Ancient letters
7 Jittery
8 Affirmative vote
9 Macbeth's "——up the consequence"
10 Western jamborees
11 End of a hymn
12 Between Num. and Josh.
13 Dawn goddess
18 Picnic pests
19 "Streets of San Francisco" star
23 Iron, in the Ruhr
24 Billiards champ of yore
25 Mountain nymph
26 Annual French art show
27 Moses' mountain
28 Hero of 1936 Olympics
29 Antony's "Caesar hath ——"
30 Mae or Nathanael
31 Drinks for witches
34 Dadaist poet
35 Apes, monkeys or men
37 Fettered
38 —— -Siberian Railroad
40 Censure savagely
41 Zagreb natives
43 Entry on the left-hand side
44 State south of Wyo.
45 Canton is here
46 Clytemnestra's mother
47 Shine's partner
48 Blind or double follower
49 Two add up to two
50 One of Ali's specialties
51 Scenery

Solution to Previous Puzzle

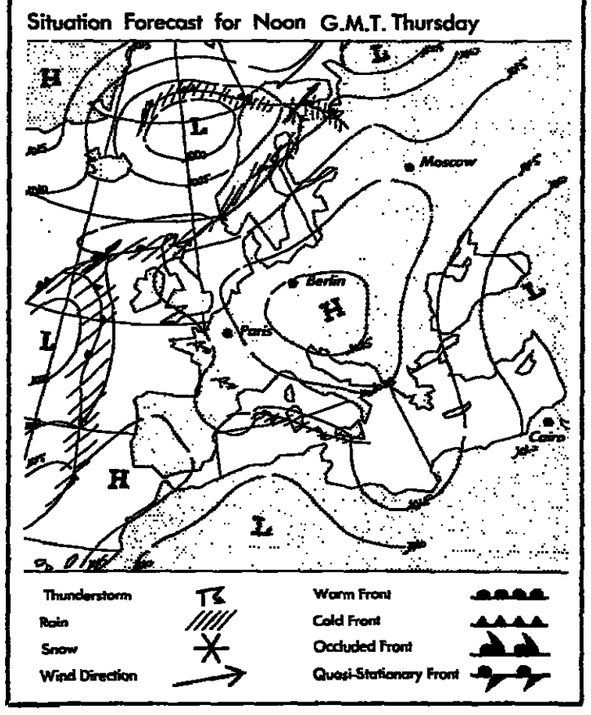


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Rain	MADRID	28	82	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Hazy	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Sunny	MILAN	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny	MONTREAL	20	68	Showers
BEIRUT	30	86	Sunny	MOSCOW	15	59	Showers
BELGRADE	18	64	Overcast	MUNICH	17	63	Sunny
BERLIN	14	57	Rain	NEW YORK	23	73	Showers
BRUSSELS	20	68	Sunny	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	23	73	Overcast	OSLO	18	64	Overcast
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Sunny	PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Cloudy	SOFIA	15	59	Showers
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Sunny
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	84	Sunny
FLORENCE	25	77	Sunny	TEL AVIV	31	88	Sunny
FRANKFURT	19	66	Sunny	TOKYO	22	72	Rain
GENEVA	17	63	Hazy	TUNIS	33	92	Sunny
HELSINKI	19	66	Sunny	VIENNA	18	64	Overcast
HOUSTON	30	86	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	25	77	Sunny	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny	ZURICH	18	64	Sunny
LISBON	23	73	Sunny				
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



U.S. Won't Try to Salvage Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP) — The government has decided against trying to raise the Civil War ironclad ship, the Monitor, from its ocean grave off North Carolina because of its extremely fragile condition, it was announced today.

A series of dives in the past four weeks has yielded evidence that the ship now has deteriorated seriously after 117 years under 210 feet of water and may have suffered further damage from depth charges dropped during World War II.

During the dives off Cape Hatteras, scientists have recovered many artifacts, including a wine bottle, a jar still containing relish, a mustard bottle, a brass lantern base and a porcelain soap dish from the captain's cabin.

PEANUTS

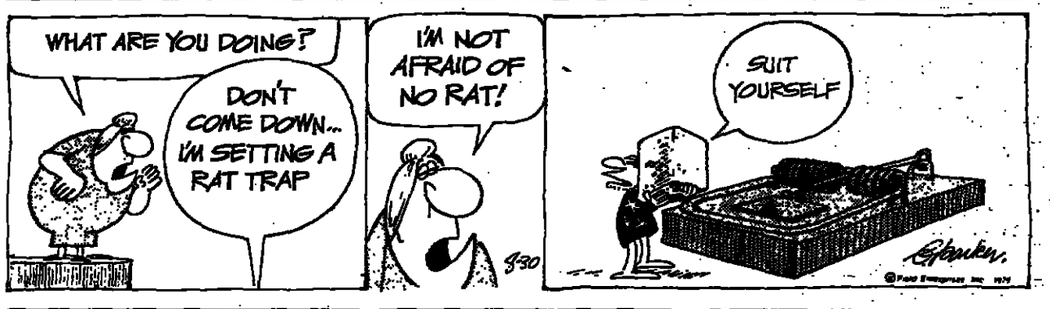
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KRAME

DRUGO

REMAID

CONTOY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

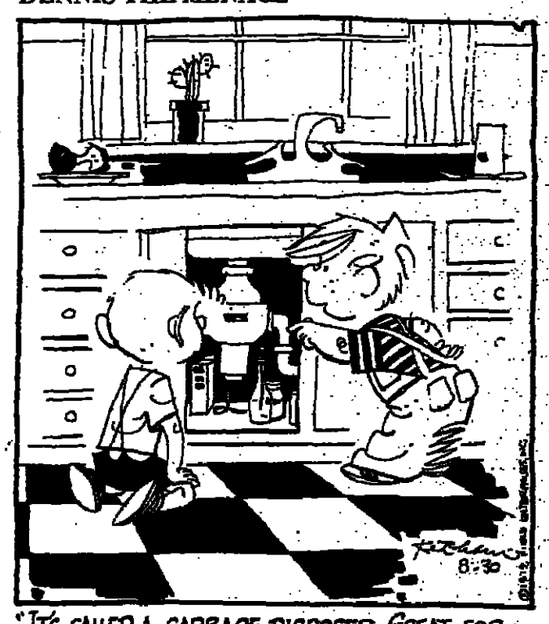
Answer here: ____ ____ HIM

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALVE PIETY MARVEL HALLOW
Answer: The only thing fresh in some restaurants— THE WAITER

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'S CALLED A GARBAGE DISPOSER. GREAT FOR CARROTS AN' SPINACH AN' LIVER AN'..."

BOOKS

DARWIN AND THE MYSTERIOUS MR

New Light on the Evolutionists

By Loren Eiseley. Dutton. Illustrated. 278 pp. $1

Reviewed by John Leonard

WE SHALL NEVER get to the bottom of Charles Darwin; we are thinking weeds on the sea of his data. He is down below the surface somewhere, synthesizing, writing monographs on Cirripedia, feeding crumbs of cork and slices of the visceral cavity of a toad to his insectivorous sundew flowers. Here is how Loren Eiseley, the anthropologist and historian of science who died two years ago, describes him:

"A great mind untouched by an old-fashioned classical education was to feed its hunger upon rocks and broken bits of bone at the world's end, and eventually was to shape from such diverse things as bird beaks and diffused wing cases of island beetles a theory that would shake the foundations of scientific thought in all the countries of the earth."

And yet he was a begrudging genius who wouldn't credit his own evolutionist grandfather. Natural selection was his idea, and his alone; he owned it, like a franchise. No matter that something similar had been suggested by Buffon and Lamarck; they were French, and 19th-century England had no use for the crazy French. No matter that Patrick Matthew suggested something just about identical in 1831; he suggested it in a book on naval timber that nobody except Darwin seems to have read. No matter that Alfred Russel Wallace almost got there first, and would have if he hadn't advised Darwin in advance of his intentions.

Consider the luckless, unsung Edward Blyth, the "mysterious Mr. X." Eiseley contends that "Darwin made unacknowledged use of Blyth's work" and pretty much proves it by sleuthing early in this book. The case is clinched later on when we learn that Darwin in his own handwriting annotated Blyth's important article in the January, 1837, Magazine of Natural History. Why, then, wasn't the article cited in "Origin of Species" (1859)? What happened to the missing 50 pages of Darwin's first notebook, also begun in 1837? Was the famous invocation of Malthus merely disingenuous? Malthus, after all, was a clergyman, not a naturalist, and safely dead. Can one imagine Blythism instead of Darwinism?

According to an old saw, when you attack a giant you must kill him. Well, Eiseley isn't really attacking Darwin; he is trying to sort out the internal contradictions, the greediness, of genius. His psychologizing is within the bounds of propriety; he certainly doesn't go so far afield as the psychoanalytic critic who argued some years ago that "Origin of Species" was a form of symbolic patricide.

But he rejects romantic Promethean vapors of sui generis singularity, heroes withou[t] ideas have hist[ory], antecedents, especiall[y]. The idea of evolution [be]fore Darwin's collection was waiting [for] proof that there was e[no]ugh geologic time to accomplish [...] and extinctions. It was around for "voyagers [to] collect the evidence in [places] as the Galapagos Isla[nds] counts, the 19th [century] obliged.

Eiseley also disdain[s] that when a genius "b[orrows] cepts from other pe[ople] giving the other peop[le's] borrowing is "uncons[cious]. interesting chapter on Coleridge, he observe[s] Rime of the Ancient M[ariner], "Kubla Khan" owe[s] fact that Coleridge [read] Wieland's "Oberon" [and] to Coleridge's opium [addiction] and he made this poin[t] years before Norman [Lowe] lished "Coleridge, th[e] Archangel," a study o[f] systematic plagiarism. Darwin's memory wa[s] and his files meticulou[s]. got what he wanted to.

Is Darwin thus dim[inished]? He was, as Eiseley sa[ys], gifted synthesizer, th[e] coordinator of mater[ials] verse sciences." His [...] range itself compelled [us to] there is a point to be [made] natural selection, Blyt[h's] crucial one, and Eise[ley] tiptoe around it. Blyth['s] process to be conserva[tive] bilizing. Darwin, the [...] er, brilliantly grasped [...] creative; it sponsored [...] the long geologic hau[l] term time-outs for [...] and the cultivating o[f] genetic garden. That's real mystery.

Why, then, the fuss? What is left, I'm sorr[y]? rather unsatisfactory [...] tious collection of o[ld] articles, padded with [...] pages of Blyth's mem[...] a few fugitive pieces b[y] Neanderthal skulls, [...] and our love affair wi[th] nable show man: "H[...] man and dancing be[ar] that remains of the [...] the trees; of the time [...]

Reading Blyth can[not] Darwin could write, [...] also have something [...] success. Reading these [...] of Eiseley, who was a [...] writer than Darwin, [...] that he wrote much [...] than this one. See, inst[ead] Immense Journey" an[d] Thrower."

John Leonard is on th[e] New York Times.

INTRODUCING C.B. GREENFI[ELD]

A Mystery

By Lucille Kallen. Crown. 183 pp. $7.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

LUCILLE KALLEN'S "Introducing C.B. Greenfield" does just that. It gives us a chance to meet Charlie Greenfield, a curmudgeon of an editor who runs a weekly newspaper in Westchester County, N.Y., in a way that does not endear him to the vested interests or to narrow-minded politicos. Charlie has a deliberate and somnolent manner behind which hides a steel-trap mind that is working in high gear all the time. The book introduces us, too, to Maggie Rome, a star member of his staff, a sharp-eyed matron, a devoted wife and mother of two, who is an able reporter and even more able when carrying out her editor's commands — weird, or at least puzzling, as some of them are.

Their way of working will remind you of Rex Stout's Nero Wolfe and Archie, although Charlie Greenfield gets around a lot more and is less interested in food and flowers than in Mozart and Beethoven. (He plays a good cello.) But, as with the former couple, one, Greenfield, does the ratiocination, and the other, Maggie, performs the chores.

In this, their initial outing, a boy who delivers the paper — The Sloan's Ford Reporter — is knocked off his bicycle and badly injured by a hit-and-run driver. This outrage gets Greenfield's and Maggie's dander up, and although they have little to go on, they are determined to track down the person Greenfield calls a humanoid. The closer they get to [...] the more they begin to [...] ters not in their origin[s] the savage domestic [...] an old-line family; the [...] infidelities of a newly [...] repellent couple and t[heir] assorted supporting [...] sonae.

Kallen, an old hand [...] ing of television scr[ipts] bright, blithe style, a p[...] of turning a funny line [...] irie affection for small-[...] without sentimentalizing [...] servations sometimes [...] ting edge, but they acc[...] town of Sloan's Ford a[...] able place. Her style [...] her characters drawn wi[th] minimum of strokes. A[...] cludes George, a golden [...] faultless manners and [...] charm.

Kallen's plotting is [...] to her handling of the s[...] creation of characters. [...] of being mechanical a[...] chanics occasionally sh[...] is the sort of problem th[...] be smoothed out in [...] (We have already beck[...] sequel.) In the meanw[...] that with Charlie Gree[...] ing a weather eye open [...] of skullduggery and M[...] to do his bidding, lik[...] Ford is going to be very [...]

Thomas Lask wrote th[is] The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan [...]

WHEN South opened one no-trump on the diagramed deal, North had hopes of slam and invited with a bid of four no-trump. Since the opening bid was minimum, even subminimum by some standards, South [...] and played a safe contr[act] was match point, and [...] to make 12 tricks after [...] lead of the heart jack.

After winning the [...] the heart king, South [...] problem of the diam[ond] theory, the right play [...] ace and finesse the ten [...] tice the play of the ace [...] the king is just about as [...]

Here it did not matter [...] South played the ace [...] the deuce, the jack a[...] won in dummy with the [...] tered and closed hand [...] lead and played another [...] West won with the queen [...] severed with hearts.

South won with the [...] the diamond ten, and [...] more club tricks.

The lead of the last club put pressure on West in [...] hearts, and South had [...] major squeeze.

NORTH
♠A52
♡AK6
♢K1053
♣J94

WEST
♠K86
♡J10974
♢QJ4
♣86

EAST
♠J10972
♡Q2
♢986
♣1072

SOUTH (D)
♠Q4
♡853
♢A72
♣AKQ53

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1N.T.	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

In 1st Round of U.S. Open

org, Connors: -Ease Winners

ORK, Aug. 29 (AP) — is relaxed — not feeling pressure as he bids for S. Open championship. champion Jimmy Conning about changing that xt two weeks.

ezed past former NCAA Matt Mitchell 6-1, 6-1, 6-1-round match here yesmors, seeded second beaalso won in straight sets, nand Amritraj of India

the women, top-seeded Lloyd opened her quest straight title with a 6-0, ver West Germany's Iris

the first round is most me, because it takes me et used to the courts, the atmosphere. I need time rhythm," said Borg, who to add the U.S. Open to and Wimbledon titles ier this year.

Borg, "I feel comforted well in Canada in my ument, and I practiced st week. I've been inthree times because of it now I feel ready. I'm ape. I have no injuries ry fit. I have no prob-

who has lost to Borg in is the last three times met, says he is relaxed g good" as he goes after Open title in the last six at ease emotionally folbirth of his son nearly a

ter mentally than I have st couple of months, and rtant to me," he said. have the extra weight on an on my mind, but I'm pe both ways right now. say I've been in the bigof my career the last two months, but I say, 'So what?' Look what I've gotten out of my slump. I'm OK, my wife's OK, my baby's OK, so everkone else should be OK."

Of the 11 seeded players to see action yesterday, 10 came away with victories. The only exception among the men was Adriano Panatta of Italy, who lost to Kevin Curren, a South African who won the NCAA singles title this spring at the University of Texas, 6-3, 7-5, 7-6.

Cinderella Tastes Ashes

Last year's cinderella star, Pam Shriver, was upset by little-known Julie Harrington 6-4, 6-1. Shriver, seeded 14, became the youngest finalist in Open history when she reached the women's singles final at the age of 16 last year.

"I had this coming to me," said, still fighting back the tears hours after her 6-4, 6-1 defeat. "It could have been anybody out there and it would have been the same story. Julie played well but she didn't win the match — I lost it.

"After last year, I thought I could take the world. I didn't realize I was getting arrogant but I was. I thought if I walked out on the court, that would be enough."

Taking No. 15 seed Panatta was a big victory for Curren, who turned pro in July. Panatta wore a pained expression for most of the match as he tried to tame Curren's serve and hard drives.

There appeared to be no love lost between them. The match ended in confusion as a lineswoman signaled very late that Panatta's last shot had been long. When finally she announced her finding, Curren, who had beseeched her angrily, jumped up and down and ignored Panatta, who was waiting unhappily at the net.

First-Round Results

Men's Singles

ston, def. Matt Mitchell, U.S., 6-1, 6-1, 6-1; Guillermo Vilas, Clerc, Argentina, def. Bruce 6-1, 6-0, 6-4; Guillermo Vilas, Dent Pattin, New Zealand, 6-1, 6-Jameson, New Zealand, def. Billy 6-1, 1-6, 5-7, 6-4.

Czechoslovakia, def. David Africa, 2-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; Nick al; Brian Teacher, U.S., 6-1, 4-6, 7-6(7); John James, Australia, def. ustralia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Buster Mot. def. Robert Van't Hof, U.S., 4-6, 7-

Australia, def. Mark Cox, Eng. 6-2, 6-1; Keith Richardson, U.S., ular, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3; Chile, def. Dominikus Badel, 7-6, 6-2; Andrew Pattison, U.S., s, U.S., 7-6, 6-4, 7-5; Vitas Gerulaitis, def. Mark Edmondson, Australia, 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4; Pat DuPree, U.S., def. Raul Ramirez, Mexico, 7-6, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6.

Women's Singles

Kelly Henry, U.S., def. Emilse Raposo, Argentina, 6-3, 6-4; Virginia Wade, England, def. Paula Smith, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Dianne Fromholtz, Australia, def. Diane Evers, Australia, 1-6, 6-2; Renee Fairbank, South Africa, def. Marcia Louie, U.S., 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.

Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Iris Riedel, West Germany, 6-0, 6-0; Mima Jausovec, Yugoslavia, def. Elly Vessies, Netherlands, 6-7, 6-2, 6-2; Renee Blount, U.S., def. Tracy Lewis, U.S., 7-6, 5-7, 6-4; Kathy Jordan, U.S., def. Betty Ann Stewart, U.S., 6-4, 6-0; Ann Kiyomura, U.S., def. Beth Norton, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Barbara Potter, U.S., def. Diane Desfor, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Brigitte Cuyckens, South Africa, def. Nicki Moulton, U.S., 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

Renee Richards, U.S., def. Mary Carillo, U.S., 7-5, 6-3; Billie Jean King, U.S., def. Sandy Lipsa, U.S., 6-3, 7-5; Julie Harrington, U.S., def. Pam Shriver, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Wendy Turnbull, Australia, def. Marie Pinterova, Hungary, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; Kerry Reid, Australia, def. Rosemary Casals, U.S., 6-1, 6-2.

Associated Press

Bjorn Borg

Taking Aim at the Open.

Home Runs Put Reds in 1st Place

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP) — Dan Driessen hit a three-run homer and Joe Morgan and Ray Knight delivered bases-empty shots to power the Cincinnati Reds over the Philadelphia Phillies, 5-2, here last night and into first place in the National League West.

The Reds' seventh straight victory, combined with Houston's 7-6 loss to Montreal, gave Cincinnati a half-game lead over the Astros — the first time since May 30 that Houston has been out of first place.

Garry Maddock gave the Phils a 1-0 lead in the second inning with his 12th home run, but the Reds tied it in the fourth when Morgan opened with his eighth homer of the year.

Knight led off the fifth with his eighth homer to put the Reds in front; a walk to George Foster, a double by Johnny Bench and Driessen's 15th home run made it 5-1 in the sixth. Philadelphia got an unearned run in the sixth when Pete Rose singled, raced to third on Morgan's error and scored on a sacrifice fly by Mike Schmidt.

Expos 7, Astros 6

In Montreal, Warren Cromartie's bases-loaded walk in the ninth sent Larry Parrish home with the winning run and lifted Montreal to a 7-6 victory over Houston.

Cardinals 2, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Bob Forsch and Mark Littell combined on a seven-hitter and George Hendrick hit a solo homer, pacing St. Louis to a 2-1 decision over San Francisco.

Pirates 4, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Willie Stargell hit a two-run homer in the fifth inning leading John Candelaria and Pittsburgh to a 4-1 victory over Los Angeles.

Cubs 3, Padres 1

In San Diego, Rick Reuschel gave up five hits over eight innings to record his seventh straight triumph and Bruce Sutter earned his 34th save in Chicago's 3-1 victory over San Diego.

Braves 6, Mets 4

In New York, Dale Murphy drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Phil Niekro helped his own cause with two RBIs as Atlanta downed the Mets, 6-4.

Brewers 11, Royals 6

In the American League, in Kansas City, Mo., Gorman Thomas, Sixto Lezcano and Don Money drove in two runs each as Milwaukee crushed Kansas City, 11-6. Milwaukee, winning for the 14th time in 17 outings, moved past Boston into second place in the American League East, 6½ games behind idle Baltimore.

White Sox 7, Red Sox 3

In Chicago, Lamar Johnson drove in two runs with sacrifice flies and Chicago took advantage of four errors tonight to defeat Boston, 7-3.

Rangers 10, Yankees 2

In Arlington, Texas, Al Oliver hit a homer, double and two singles and Willie Montanez hit a tie-breaking single and a three-run homer as Texas exploded for a 10-2 triumph over New York. Jim Kern (11-4) relieved in the sixth with the score tied at 2, and benefitted from a five-run Ranger outburst in the bottom of the inning off Ken Clay (1-6) and relievers Jim Kaat and Ron Davis.

Tigers 12, Angels 2

In Detroit, Jerry Morales drove in three runs with a double and single while Champ Summers, Alan Trammell and Jason Thompson homered as Detroit beat California, 12-2. Detroit has won four straight and 12 of 15; California has lost six of seven.

A's 6, Blue Jays 3

In Toronto, Jim Essian hit a three-run homer and Rob Picciolo drove in two runs and scored twice as Oakland defeated Toronto, 6-3.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	84	44	.656	—
Milwaukee	80	53	.602	6½
Boston	77	52	.597	7½
New York	70	58	.547	14
Detroit	71	61	.538	15
Cleveland	66	65	.504	19½
Toronto	42	89	.321	43½
West				
California	71	61	.538	—
Kansas City	69	62	.527	1½
Minnesota	68	61	.527	1½
Texas	63	69	.477	8
Chicago	57	74	.435	13½
Seattle	56	76	.424	15
Oakland	42	91	.316	29½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	76	54	.585	—
Montreal	70	54	.565	3
Chicago	73	58	.547	5
St. Louis	68	60	.531	7
Philadelphia	65	66	.496	11½
New York	57	76	.406	23
West				
Cincinnati	76	57	.571	—
Houston	75	57	.568	½
Los Angeles	61	70	.466	14
San Francisco	59	72	.450	16
San Diego	56	77	.421	20
Atlanta	52	79	.397	23

Seaver and Morgan Grounding Cincinnati's High-Tension Lines

By Thomas Boswell

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (WP) — The Cincinnati Red locker room was unnaturally silent and charged earlier this week, like the low-pressure system that hung outside over dripping Veterans Stadium during a summer electric storm.

Tom Seaver and Joe Morgan looked around casually. Low pressure outside, high pressure inside. Who needs a 2½-hour rain delay on the road?

The Reds didn't need it — not after investing two hot, injury-filled months in chiseling 10 games off their deficit in the standings, and clawing their way toward first place in the National League West.

Seaver and Morgan, the two future Hall of Famers, caught each other's eyes for an instant and knew what was needed to crack the stifling atmosphere. They had to start a fight.

The particular cause of their concern was a dozen of the young and lesser-known Reds crowded around the locker-room TV, imploring Montreal to beat Houston in the Monday night game of the Week.

Earnest School Kids

Hunched forward on folding chairs, they looked like a double row of earnest school children. Perched on the doorstep of first place, they could not hide their concern.

"Give him a slider away," blurted bespectacled Tommy Hume, the six-season loser in the bushes who leads the NL in ERA. "Nah — a fast ball, down," said Doug Bair, who once had four straight losing years at Charleston but now has nine wins and 15 saves in the thick of a pennant race.

Dave Collins and Ray Knight sat together, comparing notes. A year ago, both were considered career utility men. Now, with Ken Griffey out for the season, Collins is a regular and switch-hitting .330. Knight has replaced Pete Rose, and in some sense has surpassed him, hitting .307 with 67 RBI and fielding better than Rose ever could.

Seaver and Morgan knew all the signs of mounting pennant pressure.

'Except for Those Two'

"We got a real good bunch of guys on this team," began Seaver, loud enough so plenty could hear, "except for those two," he added, pointing his thumb over his shoulder at Morgan and his buddy, Dave Concepcion. "They're a pain."

"You're going to talk like that about us after we got you eight runs yesterday?" said Morgan, feigning injured disbelief. "Six runs," Seaver snapped back. "I had to drive in two of 'em myself."

"Did you hit two home runs?" asked the delighted Morgan. "I thought that was just a little single you got with two of us on base that scored. I musta missed your homers."

"Six runs," said Seaver pedantically, with finality.

"Well, six or eight," said Morgan, hitting the straight line like a fat fastball, "we've learned that's about how many you need now. We gotta save those 'ones' and 'twos' for the days when the strong, young arms are pitching."

Seaver laughed his braying laugh, spit tobacco juice and went back to his crossword puzzle. Within minutes, Johnny Bench had started a card game, while George Foster, Dan Driessen and Concepcion were shadow boxing each other.

Joe Morgan

Two old pros. . .

The mood changed, the TV game faded from monumental to merely of interest.

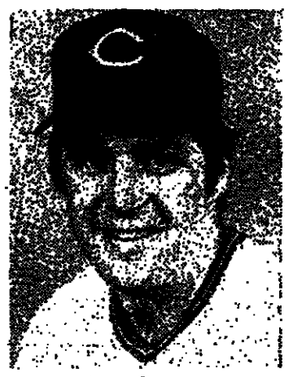
The Reds, who had won seven in a row and 25 out of 32 are an unusual and remarkable team — one that is both utterly split and totally united.

"I've never seen a team anything like this," said reserve Paul Blair, a student of champions in Baltimore and New York. "We got a bunch of guys going to Cooperstown and we got a bunch of guys that had to fight like hell even to get out of the minors. Yet they fit together."

Certainly few teams have ever climbed such a mountain of adversity to stay in a pennant race.

Manager Sparky Anderson was fired after last season and Rose was lost to free-agentry. Starters Bill Bonham and Seaver have both been sidelined for a month. George Foster has missed 40 games. Griffey, hitting .316, will miss 67. Every Red regular has missed at least five games with injuries. Morgan, always the team key, is hitting .245.

The old Big Red Machine could never have survived such cripplings. It was a team divided between Anderson's superstars and a dozen or more scrubs with no roles.



Tom Seaver

. . .keeping things loose.

"When Sparky was here, this was a 12- or 13-man club," said Knight. "He stuck with the regulars and didn't talk much to the others."

The departure of Rose, following those of Anderson and Tony Perez, has relieved the feelings among several younger Reds that they were suffocating. "For instance, the publicity just never got down to players like Ken Griffey, who has a .310 career average, or Concepcion.

Mystery MVP

"Since Foster has missed so many games this year, I think Davey is our MVP," said Morgan. Although it may shock some, Concepcion, 31, may be at the midpoint of a career that deserves to put him in the Hall of Fame. Perhaps only on the Reds could he have been so unnoticed. Now, he is a bona fide .300-hitting No. 3 batter.

If any contender in baseball is rich in leaders, it is the Reds. Off the diamond, Cincinnati is just as rich. Seaver is the epitome of poise. "Failure is a good teacher," said Seaver. "The illumination came for me in '74 (when he was 11-11). I came home after losing one day and my 3-year-old daughter had seen me pitch on TV. She said, 'Daddy, you won, you won!'

"As far as she knew, I was her daddy and I won. She could care less. It's hard to explain, but I haven't had much trouble facing failures since."

Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland W	000 031 020	6	11	0
Toronto	010 020 000	3	7	1

Langford and Newman; Stein, Todd (7), Jefferson (8) and Cerone. W—Langford, 10-13. L—Stein, 5-5. HRs—Oakland, Essian (8). Toronto, Griffin (1).

California	100 010 000	2	8	0
Detroit	026 120 01x	12	13	0

Ness, Bolting (3) and Downing, Donohue (8); Robbins, Tobik (7), Chris (9) and Wockenfuss. W—Robbins, 3-2. L— Ness 9-9. HRs—Detroit, Summers (17), Trammell (4), Thomason (17).

Boston	000 010 020	3	10	4
Chicago	000 120 31x	7	10	0

Ripley, Barnaster (7) and Allenson; Baumgarten, Farmer (8) and Colbern. W—Baumgarten, 12-7. L—Ripley, 3-1. HRs—Boston, Allenson (3), Evans (19).

New York	020 000 000	2	7	1
Texas	010 105 30x	10	13	1

Clay, Kaat (6), Davis (6), Heed (7) and Narron; Golden (6); J.Johnson, Kern (6) and Sundberg. W—Kern, 11-4. L—Clay, 1-6. HRs—Texas, Oliver, (11), Montanez (1).

Milwaukee	002 202 500	11	15	1
Kansas City	101 110 200	6	12	2

Haas, Augustine (7) and Moore; Chamberlain, Busby (6), Quisenberry (7), Minort (8), Poffin (9) and Porter. W—Haas, 9-8. L—Chamberlain, 3-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Thomas (34), Lezcano (23).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	000 113 000	5	11	2
Philadelphia	010 001 000	2	6	2

Pastore, Hume (8) and Bench; Carlton, Eastwick (7) and McCarver, Rader (6). W—Pastore, 3-6. L—Carlton, 13-11. HRs— Cincinnati, Morgan (8), Knight (8), Driessen (15). Philadelphia, Maddox (12).

Atlanta	100 201 011	6	13	2
New York	000 010 030	4	12	2

P.Niekro, Garber (8), Bradforn (8), J.McLaughlin (8) and Benedict; Ellis, Reardon (8), Allen (9) and Stearns. W— P.Niekro, 17-17. L—Ellis, 3-5. HR—Atlanta, Murphy (16).

Houston	040 200 000	6	7	0
Montreal	004 000 201	7	10	1

Andujar, Niemann (7), Ladd (9), Sambito (9) and Ashby; Rogers, Palmer (5) and Carter. W—Palmer, 6-2. L—Ladd, 1-1. HRs—Houston, Andujar (2), Montreal, Parrish (21).

Chicago	000 010 110	3	9	0
San Diego	000 000 010	1	5	1

Reuschel, Sutter (9) and Blackwell; Jones, Roemmsen (9) and Fahey. W— Reuschel, 16-7. L—Jones, 10-10. HR—San Diego, Fahey (2).

Pittsburgh	020 020 000	4	6	1
Los Angeles	000 001 000	1	4	1

Candelaria and Ott; Hough, Beckwith (7), LaGrow (9) and Ferguson. W—Candelaria, 12-8. L—Hough, 4-5. HRs—Pittsburgh, Stargell (24). Los Angeles, Lopes (26).

St. Louis	000 000 200	2	8	1
San Francisco	000 000 100	1	7	2

B.Forsch, Littell (7) and Simmons; Knepper, Minton (8) and Littlefield, Sadek (8). W—B.Forsch, 7-10. L—Knepper, 9-9. HR—St.Louis, Hendrick (12).

In Between — and Above All — the World-Champion Steelers

'C: A Hard-Nosed East and a Hard-to-Figure West

lliam N. Wallace

ORK, Aug. 29 (NYT) — of the American Conferhe National Football

tern Division

to forecasting a team's the National Football deciding which oppodivision can be beaten. ision that is next to because the top four o competitive. With the f the Jets, they have all r the playoffs within the ons.

riots

ngland Patriots (who ason) have the ough in the past self-destruct The new Erhardt, is ign co Chuck Fairbanks ed team, with an exense, expects to do is pressure on Dwight newcomer, to fill the t offensive tackle that hen Leon Gray was

ogan must run occasionn effective quarterback. gerous, but a marvelous developed this summer avanaugh. Erhardt will running backs — Sam n, Andy Johnson, Don nd Horace Ivory. The hoice, Rick Sanford, is rt at safety.

Jets

York Jets (8-8) believe rable defense has been y such rookies as Marty nald Dykes, Johnny Mark Gastineau. If that team can be a strong ender.

nse, which scored more any other team save ntact, with Matt Robinted No. 1 quarterback. layer remains Wesley wide receiver who is ble-covered by defendopens up the entire

Dolphins

of the Miami Dolphins vith its revised offensive ng one of the league's s, Bob Kuchenberg, at e. But guard Larry s are about over, and a rement, Eric Laakso, hurt. Another injury vastating.

on Shula brought Larry Csonka back to restore an inside running game, trading away Leroy Harris, but the other runners — Del Williams and Gary Davis — will be more effective. The club's best tight end, Andre Tillman, has a broken leg. The good news is the defense, painfully rebuilt by Shula last season into a sound if not outstanding unit.

Colts

The Baltimore Colts (5-11) brought in the support Bert Jones needed by acquiring Greg Landry, still a potent NFL quarterback. Ted Marchibroda is gearing the offense around little Joe Washington, and the Colts expect him to do just about everything.

The Jones-to-Roger Carr passing combination, so brilliant in 1976, is intact again. The defense, which gave up an average of 350 passing yards a game, remains suspect. Stan White, a linebacker with wobbly knees, must hold up. The only thing holding back Barry Krauss, destined to be the new middle linebacker, is, according to his coaches, the playbook.

Bills

Chuck Knox is making vast strides with the Buffalo Bills (5-11), who will knock over some unsuspecting foes. The defense has shifted to a 3-4 alignment, and Knox has found two new linebackers in Jim Haslett, a rookie, and Isiah Robertson, the former Ram.

Joe Ferguson, the quarterback, will be getting more help. His running backs, behind a fine line, will be Terry Miller, who gained 1,060 yards as a rookie, Curtis Brown and Dennis Johnson. None is widely known outside Buffalo. The loss of the best wide receiver, Bob Chandler, was a blow, and a rookie, Jerry Butler, must produce.

Central Division

Steelers

The Pittsburgh Steelers (14-2) are in a class by themselves, and the players feel that the Super Bowl team has improved. After missing a year because of illness, J.T. Thomas cannot recover his job from last season's star rookie, Ron Johnson. Terry Bradshaw gained great confidence in the team's passing game, which had been under-used, and no one has figured out how to cover both Lynn Swann and John Stallworth. Coach Chuck Noll has replaced his kicker, Roy Gerela, with a soccer-playing rookie from Penn State, Matt Bahr.

There are a couple of chinks. Rocky Bleier, the great blocker, will not be ready for the opener, and Sidney Thornton is the fullback replacement. The offensive line was thinned out when Ray Pinney, the tackle, was placed on injured reserve.

Oilers

The Houston Oilers (10-6) have been slowed by training-camp injuries, losing the left side of their offensive line when Gregg Sampson and George Reihner went out for the year. These two helped to make Earl Campbell go. Campbell is the key to the whole team, and if he wears down the Oilers can forget about the playoffs.

Bengals

Homer Rice, the coach who took over the Cincinnati Bengals (4-12) after five games last season, has helped the team by relating to the players, who have no warmth for the general manager, Paul Brown, and his son, Mike.

There is plenty of talent on the squad, especially on the pass-rushing defensive line, led by Ross Browner. The rookie running back Charles Alexander will get a chance to play because the club's 260-pound fullback, Pete Hohnson, has been injured.

Browns

The Cleveland Browns (8-8) will ask little Greg Pruitt to carry the offense once again, an attack directed by an erratic quarterback, Brian Sipe, who has no capable backup. The team has gone years without a pass rush, and perhaps the new but old defensive ends, Lyle Alzado and Jack Gregory, can provide one.

Western Division

Seahawks

Can the Seattle Seahawks (9-7), a three-year-old expansion franchise, win a division championship? Yes, they can. The Seahawks have one of the best offenses in the league, built around a quick-moving quarterback, Jim Zorn, and three bruising running backs, Sherm Smith, Dave Sims and Al Hunter.

Chargers

The key contests in a wild race will come when Seattle plays the San Diego Chargers (9-7) in games 1 and 7. The Chargers' Dan Fouts will be throwing more than 30 passes a game to people like Hohn Jefferson, Lydell Mitchell and the rookie tight end, Kellen Winslow. The defense held up well in the exhibitions after the all-pro pass rusher, Louie Kelcher, had been injured.

Broncos

Although the coach, Red Miller, still will not admit it, there is an ever-growing quarterback problem for the Denver Broncos (10-6). Miller must choose this week between the immobile Craig Morton, who can pass, and the scrambling Norris Weese, who cannot pass far.

Miller also has one less defensive lineman to rotate, with the departure of Alzado. The 3-4 defense has been a great one, but offenses are learning how to cope with lightweight linebackers Tommy Jackson and Randy Gradishar.

Raiders

Ken Stabler has settled down with the Oakland Raiders (9-7), but the quarterback will have a lot less help this season than last. The team is wafer-thin on running backs and offensive tackles. Dave Casper ended his holdout, but his position, tight end, was the team's strongest even without him. An awful lot of talent was cut, and the replacements are not yet in sight. Everyone, though, likes the new coach, Tom Flores.

Chiefs

Marv Levy, the Phi Beta Kappa coach of the Kansas City Chiefs (4-12), is using heavy building blocks in rebuilding his club. A new wrinkle is to play a 235-pound tight end, Tony Samuels, at wingback for better blocking at the point of the attack. Tony Reed and Ted McKnight are the attackers. Mike Livingston, who is 33, remains the quarterback, and he has never set the world on fire. The Chiefs' defense needs a lot of improvement, too, but Levy has the team aimed correctly.

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Montreal	4	2	0	8	107	85
Toronto	4	2	0	8	106	109
Ottawa	2	3	1	5	133	122
Hamilton	1	6	0	2	99	154
West						
Br. Columbia	6	1	1	13	160	116
Edmonton	5	0	2	12	231	103
Calgary	5	2	0	10	135	106
Winnipeg	2	5	0	4	115	170
Saskatchewan	0	7	0	0	77	185

Tuesday's Games

Winnipeg 20, Saskatchewan 1

Edmonton 28, Toronto 13

British Columbia 18, Calgary 17

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

LOS ANGELES—Placed Andy Messersmith, pitcher, on waivers.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Waived Steve Stewart, linebacker. Acquired Joel Williams, linebacker.

BUFFALO—Waived Tom Rusk, linebacker; Rollie Hansen, offensive guard, and Doug Jones, defensive back. Waived-injured Aaron Bell, linebacker, and Mike Kirkman, wide receiver. Recalled Chris Keating, linebacker, and Lou Piccone, wide receiver, from procedural waivers. Placed Tim Vogler, center; Ken Johnson, defensive end, and Bob Chandler, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Acquired Ed Fullon, offensive guard, and Larry Polowski, linebacker, on waivers.

CINCINNATI—Claimed Mack Mitchell, defensive end.

DENVER—Waived Lennie Perrin, running back; Kit Lathrop, defensive end; James Harrell, linebacker; and Ken Moore, tight end. Placed Maurice Harvey, defensive back, and Rob Nelms, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

GREEN BAY—Waived Jim Mot, defensive end. Placed John Anderson, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

LOS ANGELES—Placed Ron Smith, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

MIAMI—Signed Norm Bulaich, fullback, and Jeff Groth, wide receiver. Placed Guy Benjamin, quarterback, and Eric Laakso, lineman, on the injured reserve list.

MINNESOTA—Acquired Dave Roller, defensive tackle, on waivers from Green Bay.

NEW ENGLAND—Placed Bob Golic, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Recalled John Zombertin, linebacker, from the waiver list.

NEW ORLEANS—Placed Rich Szaro, kicker, and Ray Brown, safety, on the injured reserve list. Released Jimmy Stewart, safety, and Vicky Anderson and Horton Huckleby, running backs.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Acquired Tony Green, return specialist; Todd Christensen, running back; and Gus Cappens, offensive tackle. Waived Jim Kruh or., Calvin Miller, defensive tackles; Leo Tierney, center; Bruce Threadgill, safety; and Joe McLaughlin, linebacker.

NEW YORK JETS—Placed Abdul Salaam, defensive tackle, and Ed McGlasson, offensive lineman, on the injured reserve list. Signed Stan Waldemore, offensive lineman, and Bob Winkel, defensive lineman.

PHILADELPHIA—Placed Dennis Harrison, defensive end, on the injured reserve list. Released Jerrold McRae and Willie Taylor, wide receivers; Dwight Hicks, safety, and Bill Larson, tight end. Signed Mark Slater, center, and Earl Carr, fullback.

PITTSBURGH—Released Jack Deloplaine, running back, and Ray Oldham, defensive back. Waived Tom Graves, linebacker; Dwaine Board, defensive end; and Larry Douglas, wide receiver.

SAN FRANCISCO—Acquired Pete Woods, quarterback, and Dwaine Board, defensive end, on waivers. Waived Jeff Sevy, offensive guard, and Bob Bruer, tight end.

SEATTLE—Waived Marcus Holley, tight end; Michael Moore, running back; and Larry Polowski, linebacker. Placed Dennis Boyd, defensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

TAMPA BAY—Placed David Logan, defensive lineman, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON—Activated Buddy Hardeman, running back. Placed Perry Brooks, guard, on the injured reserve list.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

No-Lead Tabasco, And Other Fuels

WASHINGTON — Every time you pick up the newspapers you read of some newfangled thing that is going to save us from the oil crisis. One day it's methane made from garbage, the next day it's hot springs underneath Montana — then it's ocean waves that can be tamed, and then there are, of course, energy-producing windmills.

Buchwald

I can't keep up with all of it, but Carbuncle can and does.

A month ago he told me, "Did you hear they have a new synthetic fuel that can save a million barrels of oil a day?"

"No," I said. "What is it."

"After-shave lotion. Some professor at MIT discovered that after-shave lotion contains alcohol. He devised a method of taking the perfume out of it through a cracking process, and what's left can be burned in a car."

"Great," I said. "When will they start making it?"

"Right now the price is too high. A pint of Faberge after-shave will cost you $25, but if the OPEC countries keep raising their rates the price will soon be competitive."

A few days later he came back. "Well, it's all over for the Arabs. A geologist in Colorado has just developed a method of squeezing oil out of asphalt roads. He was able to get one quart of crude out of a mile of asphalt. He figures with all the asphalt roads in America we should be self-sufficient by 1989, and we can tell Iran to go to hell."

* * *

"I knew they'd come up with something. Wait a minute! If they dig up all the asphalt roads in the United States there will be nothing for the cars to drive on."

"Exactly! That's where the big conservation savings will come. He's just applied for a grant from the Department of Energy."

"To continue his research?"

"No, for bail money. They arrested him for digging up a stretch of U.S. Highway 70."

I didn't hear from Carbuncle for a week. Then he called me excitedly on the phone.

"There is a man in New Jersey who has perfected a system to make coal out of gold. One ton of gold will give you one ton of soft-burning coal."

"Great! How does it work?"

"Once you get the gold you put it in a blast furnace of 1,500 degrees. This produces a gas, which you siphon off. The residue at the bottom of the furnace hardens and looks just like coal. You scrape it up and shape it in pellets. A ton of it can get you through the winter. The beauty is that coal made from gold doesn't pollute the air."

"It sounds like the answer," I said.

* * *

A few days later the phone rang again. Carbuncle said, "You been watching television?"

"No."

"There's a guy on the 'Today' show who runs his car on Tabasco sauce. He says he mixes three gallons of Tabasco with one gallon of no-lead, and a tank of fuel lasts him a month."

"Tabasco does have a kick to it," I admitted.

"You bet your sweet life it does. He told Tom Brokaw all the oil companies know about it, but won't use it because they're afraid it will cut into their profits."

Yesterday Carbuncle called again. "The energy crisis is over. A 14-year-old Boy Scout in Pasadena rubbed two sticks together and managed to get a fire out of it. The National Academy of Science duplicated the experiment and it works. This country has enough sticks to light every home in the United States for 2,000 years."

"Yeh, but what do you burn after the fire gets started?" I asked.

Carbuncle replied, "Furniture. It's cheaper now than heating oil."

Statue Identified

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — A statue in East Berlin's Egyptian Museum has been identified as an original sculpture of Queen Arsinge II of Thrace, the East German news service has said. A scholar has established it as an original dating from the time of the Roman Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-138).

Eye of Ken Follett

His Spy Novels Have Struck Gold

By Jeffrey Robinson

GRASSE, France (IHT) — When Ken Follett won the Mystery Writers of America's 1979 Edgar Award for best novel, he joined some heavy company. Previous winners include Raymond Chandler, Eric Ambler and John le Carre. But none of them had the kind of sudden success that Follett has. His award-winning book, "Eye of the Needle," is now in it's fourth paperback printing in the United States, with some 2.3 million copies floating around.

He admits that it's kind of a Cinderella story. "Two years ago I was working for a British publisher and also writing novels for him. He commissioned a book which was called 'Storm Island.' It came out in London a little over a year ago. I sent a copy of the manuscript to my New York agent, just as I had with the dozen other novels I've written. In the past, each time, he sent a note back saying that while he liked the book, it wasn't right for the American market. This time he said, 'You're going to have an international best seller.' "

Hardcover rights to the novel were sold under the new title ("Eye of the Needle") and Follett picked up a $20,000 advance. "My agent sold the book on my first day as a free-lance writer. I left my job to write full-time. That was a Friday. Monday he sold the book and suddenly I had $20,000, which meant I could live and support my family for another year while I write."

Only the Beginning

But that's only the beginning of the story. "My agent then swung a deal for paperback rights, and that totalled $800,000. My share meant I had enough to live on for the rest of my life."

Nor does the story end there. The agent then managed a film deal, translation rights, book club sales and contracts on four future novels. About half of Follett's previous novels are finding their way back into print. "I can now see why some of them weren't successful, but I still like them," he said. And his new novel came out a few days ago in New York. It is another thriller, called "Triple."

" 'Eye of the Needle' is the story of a German spy in England during the war and the eventual success of the Normandy invasion rests in finding him before he can get news back to Hitler that he's discovered the Allied plans. 'Triple' is set in more recent times and involves the Russians, Israelis and Arabs with a little smattering of Sicilian Mafia. By the way, 'Triple' is the first time there's ever been an impotent spy hero in a book. At least I don't think there's ever been one before."

The Israelis have decided they must make an atomic bomb and they've got good political reasons for it. They send their best spy, albeit sexually impotent, to steal uranium. But he's got to do it so that no one knows the uranium is missing until the Israelis have made their bomb. Enter the Russians and Arabs who find their way onto the Israeli's trail — and the book goes on from there.

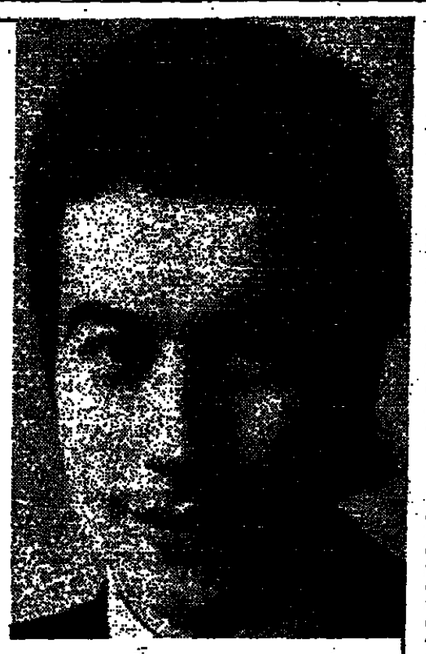
"The trouble with most Arab-Israeli spy thrillers is that the Arabs are always ruthless, stupid nut-cases and the Israelis are always the square-jawed good guys. Well, 'Triple' is different. I've tried to give all these people personalities and motivations. It's just too boring to read about faceless sadists on the bad guys' side. I've tried in this book to give all of these people faces and stories."

Beginning to End

In the book-writing business that's called characterization, and that, he feels, is the secret of a good thriller. "People always think thrillers are basically all plot and no characters, which I see as the reverse of the truth. Anyone can write gunfights, chases and disguises. What makes a good thriller is belief in the characters. The plot must be there, of course, but that's easy. Making the reader believe in the characters who do all those dangerous things, that's the hard part."

Born in Cardiff, Wales, Follett spent a good many years as a newspaper reporter, eventually with the London Evening News. These days he writes only books, working Monday through Friday from six to 10 hours a day. He says that when he begins a novel he starts at page 1 and goes on to the final page, never writing out of sequence. "As soon as I've done a book, I send it right off. I've got to find out if my agent and publishers like it. Actually I'm sure they're going to love it to death, it's just that I want to hear them say that."

He works on an old electric typewriter, but that's something he would not mind changing, now that he can afford to make that change. "'Triple' is a 120,000-word novel. It means I've jammed a lot of keys together. I've always thought there must be an easier way, so now I'm toying with the idea of a word processer. You know, a computerized operation where everything is stored on magnetic tape. Newspapers use them and I think it would be terrific writing a novel on one. I don't know if it's the coming thing for all writers, but I'm sure it's the coming thing for millionaire writers."


Author Follett: Rich at 30.

Until he can find that writer-computer, he is at work on a new book, still jamming keys on the old electric.

On the Other Hand

"Having the kind of success I've had with a novel means I've got plenty of money, and that's a pleasant situation. Here I am, 30 years old, and as I wrote 'Triple' I thought to myself that I'm young and might even get better at this writing thing.

"I might end up a terrific writer. On the other hand, as I write this new book, I can't help thinking to myself that I might never write another book as good as 'Eye of the Needle.' Not that I'm losing sleep over the thought, but it is on my mind. A hell of a lot of people have only written one good book. I guess I have to wait to see how people like 'Triple.' "

If they like it as much as the public likes "Eye of the Needle," he will be doing all right because that book is still on a couple of best-seller lists, The New York Times and the Publishers Weekly paperback ratings. "When I'm writing a book I usually read Charles Dickens just to remind myself of how good I ought to be. But 'Eye of the Needle' only made No. 2 on the best-seller list, so today I went out and bought one of the books keeping me out of No. 1. It's written by a woman. I want to see what she's got that I haven't."

PEOPLE: Saudi King and Pri[nce] To Get Identical Pa[laces]

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled wouldn't want to make Crown Prince Fahd feel left out. Nor would Crown Prince Fahd want King Khaled to feel upstaged. So they've decided to build "separate but equal" royal residences — in a $650-million compound. So says Newsweek magazine, which reports that the design job has gone to the Houston architectural firm of Three-D International. Identical facilities for king and crown prince will include 2,500 telephone extensions and a staff of 500 servants. In three other palaces — at Riyadh, Jidda and Taif — the king's quarters are a bit roomier.

* * *

Lady Sarah Spencer, a former girlfriend of Prince Charles, said she will marry Neil McCorquodale, 28, a former Coldstream Guards captain and son of a wealthy printer. The prince was "highly delighted" when told of the engagement, said Lady Sarah, 24, who accompanied the heir to the throne on a much publicized skiing holiday in Switzerland last January. Her stepmother, Countess Spencer, is the daughter of Barbara Cartland, the best-selling romantic novelist.

* * *

Billy Carter, brother of the U.S. president, stopped over briefly in Rome on his way to attend celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution at Tripoli. Carter, who changed planes at Fiumicino airport outside Rome, said his visit to Tripoli for the Sept. 1 anniversary celebrations was strictly private.

* * *

American John Kinsella, 24, won an annual swimming race across the English Channel, crossing from England to France in 9 hours 10 minutes to collect a £1,000 pound prize (about $2,200). Seventeen swimmers of various nationalities set out from Dover's Shakespeare Beach on the 22-mile swim, five dropped out and 11 braved jellyfish, oilslicks and shipping to complete the crossing.

* * *

His fans know him as El Cordobes — the world's foremost bullfighter — but the 9-year-old son of Los Angeles actress-model Elizabeth Velasco has another name for Manuel Benitez. He calls him "Daddy," and his mother is going to court in Madrid in a bid to make it official. Ms. Velasco, who says she lived with the 43-year-old Beni-

[illegible] tez for four years before [illegible] another woman, has hir[ed] Marvin Mitchelson to [illegible] Lee Marvin-style "pali[illegible]" and a paternity suit.

* * *

Rodolfo Alvarez Bajar[illegible] dent of the Venezuelan [illegible] Telegraphic Institute — [illegible] proud of his country's [illegible] system. He boasted o[illegible] provements made. [illegible] nation's Social Christi[illegible] ment, saying that a cros[illegible] in Caracas now can be [illegible] only eight days. It used t[illegible]

* * *

Tennessee Williams is [illegible] working on "Clothes fo[illegible] Hotel" — his new [illegible] based on the marriage [illegible] and Zelda Fitzgerald.

* * *

In Pordenone, Italy, a [illegible] ian alpine guide climbe[illegible] cult north wall of the [illegible] peak, in the Dolomites, [illegible] his 74th birthday. Raffa[illegible] took eight hours to reac[illegible] meter peak.

* * *

The man who wrote th[illegible] such capitalist hits [illegible] Dolly" and "Mame" s[illegible] showing the Russians [illegible] done. Jerry Herman has [illegible] ed to Moscow to discus[illegible] and musical theater [illegible] writers. He'll leave fro[illegible] Sept. 25.

* * *

First there was Gilber[illegible] van. Then came Rodgers [illegible] and Rodgers and Ha[illegible] Now it's Bachrach a[illegible] Though the two superst[illegible] ers have been friends fo[illegible] they have never had a [illegible] collaborate. But Burt Ba[illegible] Paul Anka finally are [illegible] working in New York [illegible] scores for films and for[illegible] way stage. They've al[illegible] duced albums for severa[illegible] to be released soon [illegible] sic king Sergio Mende[illegible] needs to revisit his roo[illegible] they're sunk deep in the [illegible] zil. So, for the first time i[illegible] he's back home in Rio [illegible] He and his Brasil 88 [illegible] work on an album, then [illegible] tional tour next spring [illegible] take their act back to [illegible] stage again.

—SAMUEL

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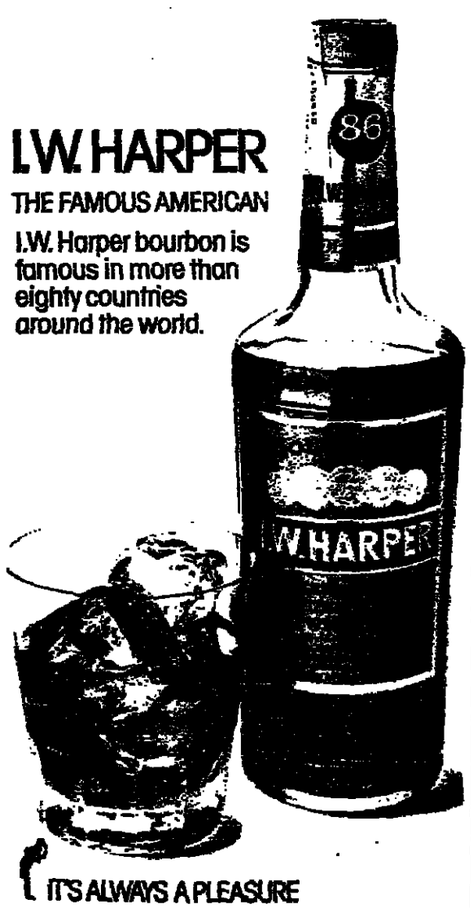

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